THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 90. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE ELECTIONS.

Latest Returns from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa.

The "Keystone" State Elects Judge Sharswood.

Democratic Majority, 740

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

We have received official majorities from all the counties in this State except Forest, which we learn by a private despatch from Erie, Pennsylvania, will give Williams a majority of 49. The Democratic majority in Pike county is 679, a loss of 21 on the previous estimate.

So, as at present reported, we have the official majorities giving the following footings:—

Sharswood (Dem.)	39,171
Williams (Rep.)	38,431
Sharswood's majority	740

This is the smallest majority ever given in Pennsylvania when two candidates only were running. Buchanan carried the State in 1856 by a majority of 298 over Fremont and Fillmore.

Of course slight errors might overcome this majority entirely, but the probability is that the official computation next Friday will show that Sharswood's majority falls between five and seven hundred.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The following will be the composition of the next Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The Senators elected last Tuesday are marked with an asterisk. The Representatives, of course, are all newly elected:—

SENATE.

PHILADELPHIA.

Ist District.—W. H. McCandless, D.
IId District.—J. E. Ridgway, R.
IIId District.—D. A. Nagle,* D.
IVth District.—George Connell R.
Vth District—*Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery.*—W. Worthington, R.; C. H. Stinson, R.
VIth—*Bucks.*—H. J. Linderman,* D.
VIIth—*Lehigh and Northampton.*—R. S. Brown,* D.
VIIIth—*Berks.*—J. De Puy Davis,* D
IXth—*Schuylkill* —Wm. M. Randall,* D.
Xth—*Carbon, Monroe, Pike, and Wayne.*—Charleton Burnett, D.
XIth—*Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming*—George Landon, R.
XIIth—*Luzerne*—L. D. Shoemaker, R.
XIIIth—*Potter, Tioga, McKean, and Clinton.*—Warren Cowles, R.
XIVth—*Lycoming, Union, and Snyder.*—John B. Beck,* D.
XVth—*Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, and Sullivan.*—George D. Tackron, D.
XVIth—*Dauphin and Lebanon.*—G. Dawson Coleman, R.
XVIIth—*Lancaster.*—E. Billingfelt, R.; J. W. Fisher, R.
XVIIIth — *York and Cumberland.* — A. Hiestand Glatz, D.
XIXth—*Adams and Franklin.*—D. McConaughy, R.
XXth—*Somerset, Bedford, and Fulton.* — Alexander Stultzman, R.
XXIst—*Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry.*—Samuel McVitty, R.; C. T. T. McIntyre, D.
XXIId—*Cambria, Indiana, and Jefferson.*—General Harry White, R.
XXIIId—*Clearfield, Cameron, Clarion, Forest, and Elk.* —W. A. Wallace, D.
XXIVth—*Westmoreland, Fayette, and Greene.*—Thos. B. Searight, D.
XXVth—*Allegheny.*—James L. Graham, R.; Russell Errett, R.
XXVIth—*Washington and Beaver.*—A. W. Taylor, R.
XXVIIth—*Lawrence, Butler, and Armstrong.*—R. A. Browne, R.
XXVIIIth—*Mercer, Venango, and Warren.* — T. C. Brown, R.
XXIXth—*Crawford and Erie.*—M. B. Lowry,* R.
Republicans, 20; Democrats, 13; Republican majority, 7.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dist. PHILADELPHIA.
1. David Foy, R.
2. John McGinnis, D.
3. Samuel Josephs, D.
4. W. W. Watt, R.
5. Thomas Mullen, D.
6. Col. C. Kleckner, R.
7. James Subers, R.
8. James V. Stokes, R.
9. Samuel Daley, D.
10. Col. E. W. Davis, R.
11. Daniel Witham, D.
12. Alex. Adaire, R.
13. Michael Mullen, D.
14. George T. Thorn, R.
15. James Holgate, R.
16. Col. M. C. Hong, R.
17. Col. John Clark, R.
18. George Bull, D.

ALLEGHENY.
George Wilson, R.
William R. Ford, R.
Alexander Miller, R.
Augustus Beckert, R.
George R. Riddle, R.
David L. Smith, R.

ARMSTRONG.
Col. S. M. Jackson, R.

BEAVER AND WASHINGTON.
Thomas Nicholson, R.
J. R. Day, R.
John Ewing, R.

BEDFORD, FULTON, AND SOMERSET.
J. T. Richards, R.
John Weller, R.

BERKS.
Henry S. Hottenstein, D.
Richmond L. Jones, D.
Henry Brobst, D.

BLAIR.
Samuel McCamant, R.

BRADFORD AND SULLIVAN.
James H. Webb, D.
J. F. Chamberlain, R.

BUCKS.
Joshua Beans, D.
Ed. C. McKinstry, D.

BUTLER, MERCER, AND LAWRENCE.
James T. McJunkin, R.
John Edwards, R.
George S. Westlake, R.
David Robinson, R.

CAMBRIA.
J. P. Linton, D.

CARBON AND MONROE.
Allen Craig, D.

CENTRE.
P. Gray Meek, D.

CLARION AND JEFFERSON.
William P. Jenks, D.

CLEARFIELD, ELK, AND FOREST.
T. J. McCullough, D.

CLINTON, CAMERON, AND M'KEAN.
G. O. Deise, D.

CHESTER.
Hon. John Hickman, R.
Dr. S. M. Meredith, R.
James M. Phillips, R.

CRAWFORD.
William Beatty, R.
J. B. Espy, R.

ADAMS.
Nicholas Heltzell, D.

COLUMBIA AND MONTOUR.
Thomas Chalfant, D.

CUMBERLAND.
Theodore Cornman, D.

DAUPHIN.
A. J. Herr, D.
P. S. Bergstresser, R.

DELAWARE.
Augustus B. Leedom, R.

ERIE.
George B. Rea, R.
John D. Stranahan, R.

FAYETTE.
W. H. Playford, D.

FRANKLIN AND PERRY.
John Shively, D.
B. F. Winger, D.

GREENE.
John Phelan, D

HUNTINGDON, JUNIATA, AND MIFFLIN.
Capt. H. S. Wharton, R.
J. S. Miller, D.

INDIANA AND WESTMORELAND.
W. C. Gordon, R.
Gen. T. F. Gallagher, R.
J. W. Fausbold, D.

LANCASTER.
Andrew Armstrong, R.
Abram Godshalk, R.
A. C. Reinoehl, R.
David G. Steacy, R.

LEBANON.
Jacob G. Hellman, D.

LEHIGH.
John H. Fogle, D.
D. H. Creitz, D.

LUZERNE.
Wm. Brenan, D.
James McHenry, D.
S. F. Hossard, D.

LYCOMING, SNYDER, AND UNION.
R. R. Lawshe, D.
C. D. Roush, D.

George G. Glass D.

MONTGOMERY.
James Eschbach, D.
Henry McMiller, D.

NORTHAMPTON.
Lewis Stout, D.
George H. Goundie, D.

NORTHUMBERLAND.
William H. Kase, D.

POTTER AND TIOGA.
John S. Mann, R.
B. B. Strang, R.

SCHUYLKILL.
Edward Kerns, D.
D. E. Nice, D.
Michael Beard, D.

SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING.
Ziba Lott, R.
Colonel Loren Burritt, R.

VENANGO AND WARREN.
Colonel A. P. Duncan, R.
J. H. Clark, R.

WAYNE AND PIKE.
L. Westbrook, D.

YORK.
Levi Malsh, D.
S. G. Boyd, D.

Republicans, 54; Democrats, 46. Republican majority, 8.

OHIO.

General Hayes' Majority Slightly Increased—Disposition Manifested on the Part of the Democrats to Contest the Election.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 12.—The election returns have to-day undergone a few other corrections, leaving the Republican majority some hundreds more, but the exact numbers in the vote will not be officially certified for over three weeks longer.

If the Republicans have only the very small majority so far reported, the election may become the subject of legislative investigation, as the Democrats contend that a large number of negroes voted who had not the requisite qualifications of blood, and that other cases of fraudulent voting in different parts of the State, when ventilated, may reduce the so-called radical majorities to a doubtful issue.

As an instance of how earnestly the Democrats felt the importance of the struggle, a gentleman made a journey all the way from Chili, in South America, simply to cast his ballot in the interests of the Democracy.

The Republicans feel doubly the mortification of losing their Senator to the National Legislature. Judge Thurman will be the probable choice of the Democracy for Ben Wade's place.

Pendleton vs. Vallandigham.

George H. Pendleton is already named in Democratic circles for the United States Senatorship, vice Ben. Wade (whose term expires in 1869), notwithstanding it seemed to have been conceded during the campaign that Vallandigham should have it in the event of victory. It is stated, however, that a majority of the Democratic members elect are under pledges and instructions for Vallandigham, and his friends are contented. They feel sure of Val.'s nomination in Democratic caucus.

The Legislature.

The Legislature is elected (in full) for a term of two years, and is Democratic in both branches as follows:—Senate—20 Democrats, 17 Republicans; House—55 Democrats, 50 Republicans. The last Legislature stood:—Senate, 25 Republicans, 12 Democrats; House—69 Republicans, 36 Democrats.

General Hayes' Majority Over 3000—Indorsement of the Nomination of Gen. Grant.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 13.—Further returns of the election show that the majority of General R. B. Hayes, the Republican candidate for Governor, will be over 3000. At a large meeting of the Union Club of this city, which was held last evening, Attorney General West offered a resolution expressing hearty concurrence in the nomination by the Maryland Republican Convention of General Grant for President, and the resolution was adopted amid great enthusiasm.

The Election for State Senator in Gallia County to be Contested—Jackson Township Claims the Promised Democratic Banner.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 13, 8 o'clock P. M.—H. M. Onderdonk, Democratic candidate for State Senator from Gallia county, intends to contest the seat, on the ground that he was beaten by a majority of one hundred negro votes. The Democratic gain in his favor was very large.

All the voters in a township named Jackson, in Auglaize county, to the number of four hundred and nine, voted Democratic, an increase of seven over last year. They claim the promised Democratic banner.

IOWA.

Returns from from forty counties in Iowa show a large Republican majority. Taking this as an average for the entire State, the majority for Colonel Samuel Merrill for Governor is 27,000. About four-fifths of each branch of the Legislature are Republican.

COLORADO.

The Republicans carried the late election in the Territory of Colorado. The Legislature stands as follows:—Council—Republicans, 8; Democrats, 4. House—Republicans, 16; Democrats, 10; conservatives, 2. The majority of members elect in each branch is in favor of becoming a State.

ALABAMA.

The following partial returns of two days voting are all that we have yet received. The probabilities are in favor of a Convention:—

	Registered.	*Voted.*
Mobile, complete	8200	4663
Butler	2650	1025
Madison	4750	2000
Conecuh	1700	7000
Elmore	2450	1125
Limestone	2400	1000
Colbert	2400	625
Lawrence	3905	16 0
Perry	6134	1500
Montgomery, complete	8476	6000
Lowndes	4652	3400
Dallas	8215	5500
Marengo	5137	3500
Macon	3233	2000
Franklin	1000	600
Lee	3545	1785
Total	61,400	35,523

VERMONT.

The Canvassing Committee of the Vermont Legislature announce the following vote at the September election for State officers:—

Republicans.		*Democrats.*		*Maj.*
Governor—Page	31,694	Edwards	11,510	20,184
Lt. Gov.—Thomas	31,479	Brigham	11,448	20,031
Treasurer—Page	31,661	Williams	11,269	20,392

The presiding officer thereupon announced that John B. Page, Stephen Thomas, and John A. Page were duly elected to the offices above-named. There were 23 scattering votes on Governor.

NEBRASKA.

The Election in Omaha.

One of the most sharply contested elections of Tuesday was that in Omaha. For many years it has been a Copperhead stronghold. This time the radicals undertook to storm and capture it, and succeeded splendidly. By the terms of admission into the Union, Nebraska was required to adopt impartial suffrage, by act of her Legislature, which was done last spring, and the State was admitted. The Copperheads have been making a row about it ever since, and resolved to repudiate the obligation at the first opportunity. On Tuesday they had a chance to try their hand in the chief city of the new State. They met the radicals in fair field, and were whipped in their chosen stronghold by 250 majority. The "reaction" was the other way.

LOUISIANA.

So far the New Orleans papers have returns showing that 8634 more than a majority have voted upon the Convention. Here are the figures:—

Parishes.	*Votes polled.*	*No. reg'd.*	*Parishes.*	*Votes polled.*	*No. reg'd.*
W. Baton Rouge	672	1059	Layfayette	744	1562
St. John Baptist	1221	1749	St. Helena	856	1277
St. Tammany	689	1043	Washington	487	784
St. Martin	1373	2678	Avoyelles	1574	2057
Terrebonne	1564	2430	Rapides	2556	3720
Lafourche	1823	2823	Concordia	1984	2186
Ascension	1635	2332	Iberville	2152	2649
St. James	1950	2508	Assumption	1536	2559
St. Bernard	721	953	Point Coupee	2055	2724
St. Charles	1124	1555	E. Feliciana	1898	2203
Orleans	12841	30147	Catohoula	839	1395
Jefferson	3271	4856	E. Baton Rouge	2779	3815
Livingston	404	948	Madison	1447	1968
W. Feliciana	1585	1964			
Total				56759	84938

Returns are yet to come from 21 parishes, in which it is estimated that 4125 more than a majority of the whole registered votes will be polled. If this estimate should prove correct, the majority will be upwards of 12,000.

KEY WEST.

The Steamer Cortes Puts in at Key West for Repairs to Her Machinery.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 12.—The steamer Cortes, from New York to New Orleans, put in here to-day for repairs to her machinery, which will probably be completed this afternoon, and she will proceed this evening.

For China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—The steamship China, which sails for Yokohoma and Hong Kong to-morrow, will have nine hundred passengers, seven hundred tons of freight, and one million dollars in treasure.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

GARIBALDI.

Arrest of the General and his Conveyance to Prison—His Manifesto Against the Papacy—Proclamations of the Italian Government—City Scenes and Disturbances in Florence.

Our continental files by the steamship New York supply the following additional details of the manner of Garibaldi's arrest, his conduct when on the way to prison, and the effects of the event in Italy, France, and Germany.

THE ARREST.

From the Piedmontese Gazette, Sept. 29.

General Garibaldi was arrested in the house of MM. Agnolucci, where he was sleeping. A lieutenant of carbineers entered his room, and presented to him a warrant signed Zobbi. The General smiled and said tranquilly, "I had been told so, but did not believe it. Be it so. Where are you to take me?" "To Florence," was the reply. He was then removed away with Major Bosso, M. del Vecchio, and M. Barberini, engineer. They proceeded by rail to Lusignano, and thence direct to Pistoja.

When the General perceived that they had got beyond the capital, he remarked, "We do not, then, stop at Florence?" He was told that the orders were to take him to Alessandria. It is unnecessary to say that he was treated with every respect. During the journey he conversed with great calmness of mind with his, we will not say guards, but comrades.

MANIFESTO AGAINST THE PAPACY.

Garibaldi while in the railway carriage going to the citadel at Alessandria, drew up the following proclamation to the people of Rome and Italy:—

The Romans have the right of slaves—that of rising against their tyrants, the priests. The duty of the Italians is to aid them, and I trust that they will do so, even were fifty Garibaldis imprisoned. Therefore, pursue your noble resolutions. Romans and Italians. The whole world has its eyes on you, and when your work shall be accomplished you can march erect and say to the nations, "We have cleared the road of human fraternity from the most abominable of its enemies, the Papacy." G. GARIBALDI.

THE EFFECT IN FLORENCE.

From the Florence Opinione, Sept. 28.

When Garibaldi's arrest became known towards seven in the evening, assemblages of the people took place in various points of the city. At the head of each were men armed with muskets. A number of young men attacked the post of the National Guard on the Piazza della Signoria, and disarmed some of the men, who, however, afterwards recovered their weapons. Some guards were also disarmed at the Palazzo Pitti. The shop of a gunsmith close by was attacked, but the attempt did not succeed; in the Via del Martelli the rioters were more fortunate, and took arms from another shop. *Seditious cries were heard everywhere.*

Several windows were broken in the Piazza Santo-Spirito. Cavalry, infantry, and the bersaglieri traversed the streets to clear them. Numerous arrests were made, and especially of persons not belonging to Florence. Shortly after nine an unusually heavy shower of rain put an end to the demonstration, and the streets soon became deserted. No accident is to be deplored; however, such was the apprehension which prevailed that the shops, even the cafes, and some of the theatres, were closed.

The city had almost the appearance of being in a state of siege.

PARLIAMENTARY ACTION.

The following protest, signed by twenty opposition deputies of the Florence Chamber, has been addressed to its President:—

Most Honorable Sir:—The undersigned being profoundly moved by the arrest of their illustrious colleague, General Garibaldi, call attention to the fact that the constitution provides in emphatic terms for the personal inviolability of the national representatives. They hold it as certain that article forty-five of the fundamental law of the kingdom has been violated by the act which they now denounce. In consequence, they have recourse to your most noble lordship. In order that, as President of the Chamber and legal protector of Parliamentary guarantees, your lordship, if you have not already taken steps of your own accord, may intervene with your authority to obtain from the responsible power a prompt reparation of an illegality which cannot fail severely to wound the national conscience.

The *Nazione*, of Florence, remarking on the above, says:—The address of the Deputies of the Left forgets a very essential matter, which is that of Art. 45 of the Statuto establishes the personal immunity of the deputy; it also declares that the privilege ceases in case of being taken in *flagrante delicto*. We do not feel ourselves justified in describing an arrest as illegal when the government assures us that action has really commenced. Until the contrary is proved, we must accept that statement as true and well founded.

PROCLAMATION OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

The following is the text of the proclamation issued by the Count de Cambray-Digny, Mayor of Florence, and posted in that city:—

SEPT. 25, 1867.—Officers and Soldiers of the National Guard:—Florence was disturbed yesterday by sad events. In the midst of the calm and astonished population a small number of individuals attempted to spread disorder in the city. Florence owes a great duty to Italy since it has become the seat of government; namely, that of being the first to maintain the authority of the law and not permit violence, tumult, and riotous movements in the streets. National Guards the best means of preventing a repetition of the scandal is your presence. You have never been wanting when duty called you; give to-day another proof of your patriotism. At the summons of your chiefs rally to your usual places of meeting. Show once more that we desire and are able to maintain our ancient credit for civilization.

The Minister of the Interior of the kingdom of Italy addressed the subjoined letter to Count de Cambray-Digny:—

FLORENCE, Sept. 26, 1867.

Monsieur le Syndic—The spontaneous and promptitude with which, on your appeal, the National Guard of the capital have, in large numbers, taken up arms to protect order and public security, which were threatened by a thoughtless agitation, furnish a new proof of their patriotism, and imposes on the Government the duty of manifesting its entire satisfaction, and also its gratitude. The National Guard of Florence has acquired a fresh title to the acknowledgments of the country, because it has shown by its attitude that it comprehends the hard necessity in which the Government is placed, and the duty of aiding it in maintaining tranquillity and public order inviolate. I shall therefore be very grateful to you if you express my sentiments to the National Guard of Florence, and assure it that the Government is happy and proud to have relied on it. I have pleasure in seizing the present opportunity of offering you the expression of my high consideration. N. RATAZZI.

Italian Opinion.

The following is a summary of the opinions expressed by several of the Italian journals respecting the arrest of Garibaldi.

The *Gazetta d'Italia* assigns to the Parliament the duty of pronouncing judgment on both men and things in the case, and recommends that the law should be respected.

The *Riforma* considers that by this act of the Government individual liberty has been violated, and the privileges of the deputies to Parliament infringed. The Minister, it thinks, has assumed a tremendous responsibility.

The *Diritto*, of Turin, condemns the arrest in very severe terms, and observes that scarcely was the news of this event known in the city of Florence when a considerable agitation appeared, which increased during the day, but those who provoked and those who manifested the emotion did not belong to that place.

There was a question of making a demonstration at the office of the *Gazetta d'Italia* on account of its severe commentary on the first declaration of the official journal. The troops were kept in barracks. Matters did not assume any gravity, nevertheless a number of arrests were made. The *Nazione*, of Florence, calls on the country to show its confidence in the Government and Chambers, and to await events with calmness.

A Florence letter in the *Pungolo*, of Milan, stated that M. Tecchio, one of the Italian Ministers, disapproving of the arrest of General Garibaldi, had resigned. The *Official Gazette*, of Florence, declares it is in a position to affirm that this statement is without foundation, and that the most complete agreement has not ceased to prevail among the members of the Cabinet.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE LATEST BY STEAMER.

Release of General Garibaldi.

The Italian Riots.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The steamship City of Baltimore has arrived, with Liverpool advices of October 3.

The reform demonstration at the Crystal Palace, on September 30, was a grand failure. The Reform League held a meeting at St. James' Hall on October 1, and adopted an address of sympathy to Garibaldi. The feeling of anxiety in England relative to the Fenian movements has been aggravated by several murderous assaults in London, and the *Times* urges arming the police. The three Manchester Fenians captured in Liverpool were only taken after a stout resistance. The absence of Canadian remittances caused the suspension of Michanan & Co., of Glasgow. A fireman, who was accidentally killed on board the United States gunboat Shamrock, was buried at Southampton with American military and naval honors.

Garibaldi was released by the Italian Government on his avowed wish to go to Caprera, and was conveyed thence by a Government vessel. An immense crowd attended his debarkation at Genoa. He addressed the crowd, telling them never to forget Rome, and to continue the common work of succoring their brothers at Rome. They might rely on his being at his post. He would go to Rome in spite of any demon or priest.

Marine Disaster—Eighteen Lives Lost.

CASTINE, Me., Oct. 14.—A fishing vessel belonging to this port was wrecked on the New Brunswick coast last Monday, and Captain Sylvester and a crew of seventeen men were drowned. Nine of the men leave families.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Riot at Westfield—State Constables Attacked by a Mob—One Man Killed.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 13.—A serious riot, caused by popular opposition to State constabulary, occurred last night at Westfield, ten miles from this city. Four constables, led by Deputy Samuel Chapin, of Springfield, made a descent about midnight on a faro bank, and captured eight gamblers and all their implements. A crowd soon gathered, and was increased to five hundred people by ringing of fire bells. The building was bombarded with brickbats, and on the appearance of the officers with their prisoners, all kinds of missiles were hurled at them.

Constable Chapin drew his pistol and ordered them to disperse; but instead of doing so they yelled like tigers, and made a rush for him, using revolvers freely. The officer then fired four times, hitting one of the rioters, named John H. Brooks, who died in ten minutes. After the firing the crowd fell back.

The constables did not attempt to hold the prisoners longer, and finding that their horses had been stolen, they walked to this city. They were pursued, however, arrested on the charge of murder and thrown into prison.

The affair has created intense excitement in Westfield.

Assassination in a Church in Canton—A Young Woman the Victim.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 13.—In the German Reformed Church this afternoon, while the congregation were assembling, a desperate character of this place, named Ferdinand Hoffman, but recently discharged from the Penitentiary, approached a young woman named Caroline Just, sometime since divorced from him, and demanded a kiss.

While in the act of complying, he drew a large butcher knife and plunged it into her person eleven times, inflicting dangerous and, it is feared, fatal wounds. The desperado fled, pursued by an excited crowd, and, upon being arrested, was with difficulty saved from summary execution by the enraged populace. His victim is lying in an exceedingly precarious condition. The jail is threatened with assault by the enraged citizens.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE FIFTH PAGE.]

THE NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

Laying of the Corner-Stone To-Day.

At noon to-day a large number of gentlemen assembled on the site of the new Chamber of Commerce building, at the corner of Second and Gothic streets, to participate in the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of that building, which was conducted with appropriate exercises. Mr. Joseph S. Perot, Esq., the Secretary of the Association, introduced the Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, of New Jersey, who delivered the following interesting address:—

Gentlemen:—We are assembled to-day for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the "Chamber of Commerce"—a building to be erected on this historic spot, dedicated to the purposes of commerce—and the honor has been conferred upon me of saying a few words in commemoration of the auspicious event.

Thirteen years ago a number of gentlemen, engaged in the purchase and sale of cereal products in this city, recognizing the growing influence of the trade with which they stood connected, and impressed with the conviction that it was their common interest to form a trade organization, banded together and formed what has since been known and honored as the Corn Exchange of the city of Philadelphia.

Primarily, the object of this association, and indeed of all kindred organizations, is to facilitate the business of the trade by daily meetings at some convenient and central point, where buyer and seller should come together, and where samples of the daily receipts of grain, flour, seeds, etc., should be submitted for inspection and offered for sale. The obvious advantages, nay, the absolute necessity of such an arrangement in all large markets, must be apparent to the most superficial observer who has the slightest knowledge of the character of our branch of business.

As a rule, in our trade, the receipts of to-day, whether by water or rail, must be sold to-morrow in order to avoid the heavy expense of storing, rehandling, and delivery. Our articles are bulky and expensive to handle, and cannot be disposed of like the compact bales and boxes of other merchandise, which, at light expense, can be stored away to await a brisker market and the advent of special seasons of activity. Our consignments come to us with instructions to sell afloat, or from the cars, and we must act promptly. Our articles are constantly moving, daily changing hands; hence the greater necessity in our trade than any other for the daily meeting together of those who wish to sell, and those who wish to buy—enabling both classes to do better in a single hour the business which, without such an arrangement, would consume most of the day. From the very commencement the Corn Exchange of this city has been a perfect success, increasing in power and usefulness with every revolving year. At the close of the first year of its existence its list of members comprised but eighty-four individuals and firms, and its total receipts were only $414.

At the close of its second year the membership was doubled, and the list was steadily increased until we have now a membership of four hundred and fifty (450), producing an income last year of $13,536.

So important an auxiliary to the trade has it now become, we should as soon think of giving up our offices and warehouses as of abandoning this organization which has been productive of so much good.

But the Association has not only realized the most sanguine expectation of its friends in the primary sense to which I have alluded, but it has cultivated and developed that *esprit de corps* so essential to the dignity, harmony, and prosperity of our class of merchants. We have given a striking illustration of the truth of the motto, "In union there is strength." Our trade has steadily advanced in importance since our organization, and its power and influence are felt in the promotion of every enterprise that has for its aim the advancement of the prosperity of our great city.

Moreover, our Association has elevated the tone of our trade, and been productive of good feeling and kindly relations between its individual members. Rivals in business as we are, and keenly alive as each member is to his own interest, and the interest of his consignors, there are no jealousies or animosities engendered among us. It has also been promotive of honorable dealing among its members, with all the immense transactions on Change, amounting to millions of dollars per annum, with the articles bought and sold only represented by small samples, there is rarely a case of dispute, and when such does occur, the rules of the Association oblige a reference of the point in dispute to the arbitration of a committee of the body, whose decision, between the members, is final. I have been a member of the body from its inception, and the firm of which I am a member has bought and sold, upon the floor of the Exchange, millions of dollars' worth of produce, mostly by samples, without the scratch of a pen to verify the contracts, and I cannot now call to mind a single breach of faith on the part of any member of the body. Can a more striking illustration of honorable dealing among merchants be produced?

Permit me to say, also, that the Corn Exchange Association has won an enviable reputation for its unwavering loyalty in the hour of our country's trial, its earnest support of the Government in its time of need, and its deeds of benevolence and charity displayed in so many instances, familiar to you all. But on these points I must not enlarge.

For many years the Association has felt the need of a more spacious hall and one better adapted to its wants. Other branches of trade somewhat kindred in character have gradually united with us till at length our numbers imperatively demanded increased accommodations. The union of these other branches of trade with us seemed also to suggest the propriety of a new name for the Association which should be more general in its signification. Yielding to what seemed a proper suggestion of our new friends, though not without some reluctance on the part of many, we have surrendered the old time-honored name of "The Corn Exchange Association," and taken to ourselves the more euphonious and broader title, "Commercial Exchange."

While not doubting the propriety or wisdom of the change, you will pardon me as an old member and one of the early Presidents of the Association for saying that in common with some of the early members, I could not repress a feeling of sadness at the surrender of the old name, endeared to us by so many pleasant recollections and associations.

In view of the absolute necessity of providing ampler accommodations for the association, some two years ago a few members, believing the spot on which we stand to be a most desirable location, and admirably calculated for the purposes of our contemplated building, purchased the ground in their individual capacity, with the view of holding it till such time as the body should determine upon its course of action.

This period has arrived, and the necessary amount has been subscribed to erect thereon a building of magnified proportions and great architectural beauty, which will be an ornament to the city and a just cause of pride to all who have aided the enterprise. I congratulate you, my friends, to-day, that your hopes and your wishes are about to be realized. The "Chamber of Commerce," about which we have talked so long, is now assured.

Its massive foundations are being laid, and we come now to lay with appropriate ceremonies the corner-stone. The hall which is to be appropriated for the use of your association will equal, if it does not surpass, any used for a similar purpose through all the land.

Then let this new hall, dedicated to trade and commerce, rise a perpetual monument to your enterprise and liberality, and when it shall have been completed, when the noble dome which is to surmount the structure, shall spread its graceful lines high in the air "a thing of beauty which is a joy forever," may we all meet to join in rejoicings at the successful completion of an enterprise which has so long been an object of interest to us all.

MEETING OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—This Association met at their rooms, No. 711 Sansom street, at 11·30 o'clock this morning, Mrs. Aubrey H. Smith in the chair, and Mrs. R. P. White Secretary. The attendance was very large. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The yearly reports were then read. The Corresponding Secretary stated that she was happy to say that many of the difficulties that appeared at the outset had been overcome, and the enterprise now presented a cheering appearance. The President read her annual report. She stated that the principal officers had resigned at the beginning of the year, but the ladies had striven hard in the good work, with great effect.

The amount of goods recovered (clothing) was $6·00, independent of large amounts of second-hand clothing. The woman's branch has supported six teachers, and through the Germantown branch three more. Through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Culver eight additional teachers had been obtained from adjoining counties. The President regretted the deaths of Miss Field, of the Finance Committee, and Mrs. A. D. Jessup, both valuable and beloved members of the Association. She further stated that the treasury was overdrawn, and requested each member to endeavor to obtain ten subscriptions at one dollar per month. She stated that those who could not obtain subscriptions might secure new members.

Miss Fanny Heacock, one of the lady teachers from the South, stated that she was greatly pleased with her school, and was happy to think she was going back. Her school numbered one hundred persons during the winter months. She found the pupils of advanced years very difficult to teach. A young lady from the neighborhood of Charleston said that the whites of the South seemed to think the blacks should be educated, but that they seemed anxious to drive out the Northern teachers and put Southern teachers in their places. She stated that she had no scholars in her school over the age of fourteen years. She said that an Episcopal minister had tendered the use of his Sunday School to the colored children, at an hour different from that in which the white children used it. The Rev. Mr. Cather rose and said he thought the whole energy of the Association should be given to the education of the colored people, and this sentiment prevailed throughout the State.

The Association then went into the nomination and election of officers.

A motion was made to re-elect the present officers, which was done, being as follows:—President, Mrs. Aubrey H. Smith; Corresponding Secretary, Miss S. L. Baldwin; Recording Secretary, Mrs. R. P. White; Treasurer, Mrs. John L. Leconte.

Miss Sarah Walker was elected an additional Vice-President.

Miss Town resigned her position as Chairman of the Educational Committee, and Miss Mary Jackson was elected to fill the vacancy.

A vote of thanks was then returned to Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Baldwin, and Mrs. White. The Association then adjourned.

RENOMINATED.—Hon. G. W. N. Custis has been renominated by the Camden County Republican Convention for Assemblyman.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Oct. 14, 1867.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government bonds were in fair demand. 10-40s sold at 100⅜, no change; and '64 5-20s at 109, a slight advance; 105⅜ was bid for June 7·30s; 112 for 6s of 1881; 112⅜ for '62 5-20s; 109⅜ for '65 5-20s; and 107 for July '65 5-20s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101¾, a slight decline, and old do. at 98, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51¼@51¼, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52, a decline of ¼; and Norristown; at 63½, an advance of ½. 125½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 58 for Minehill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 53½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 28 for Catawissa preferred; 27½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 77 was bid for Second and Third. 63 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 27½ for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 12½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 142½; 242½ was bid for North America; 57¼ for Commercial; 58¼ for Girard; 110 for Tradesmen's; 71 for City; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Union.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Morris Canal sold at 36, no change; preferred do. at 87½, an advance of ½, and Lehigh Navigation at 38, no change; 14 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 27½ for preferred do.; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 144⅛; 11 A. M., 144⅛; 12 M., 143⅞; 1 P. M., 143⅞, a decline of ⅜ on the closing price Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	5-20s '64.cp	109	2 sh	Far & M Bk	142½
$1000	Pa 6s, W L.cp	102½	3	do	142½
$3000	do...cp	102	17 sh	Morris C Pf	87¾
$3000	Pa R 2m 6s	99½	12 sh	Leb N stk	38
$500	City 6s, New	101¾	230 sh	Penna R...ls	52
$100	do. New...c	101¾	76	do...ls	52
$4000	do. New...c	101¾	10 sh	Norrist'n R	63½
$1000	do. New	101¾	100 sh	Read R	51¼
$1000	do. New	101¾	100	do...c	51¼
$500	do. Old...c	98	100	do...c	51 3-16
$10000	Lehigh 6s '84.ls	85½	100	do...c	51¼
$2000	do...s5wn	85½	100	do...s60	51¼
$2000	do...s5wn	85½	200	do...ls	51½
$500	Phil & Sun 7s	98	100 sh	Ocean Oil	8½

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111⅞@112½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111⅞@112¼; do., 1864, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1865, 108¾@109; do. new, 107@107¼; 5s, 10-40s, 100⅛@100⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105⅜@105½; 3d series, 105⅜@105½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118½; May, 1865, 117¼; August, 1865, 116½; September, 1865, 115½; October, 1865, 115¼. Gold, 144@144¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅞@112½; do. 1862, 111⅞@112¼; do., 1864, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1865, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1865, new, 107@107¼; do., 1867, new, 107@107¼; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100⅛@100⅜; do. 7·30s, June, 105⅜@105½; do., July, 105⅜@105½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@119½; do. December, 1864, 118⅛@118½; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116@116½; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115½; do. October, 1865, 115@115¼. Gold, 143⅞@144. Silver, 137½@139.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅞@112½; old 5-20s, 111⅞@112¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1865, 108⅜@108⅝; do., July, 106⅞@107¼; do., 1867, 107@107¼; 10-40s, 100⅛@100⅜; 7·30s, June, 105⅜@105½; do., July, 105⅜@105½. Gold, 144⅛@144¼.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Oct. 14.—Beef Cattle were in fair demand this week, but prices were unsettled and lower. About 2100 head arrived and sold at 14@15c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, 12@13c. for fair to good do., and 9@11c. ₩ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

32 head A. Christy & Bro., Chester co, 7@8¾, gross.
81 " P. McFillen, Western, 5@6, gross.
100 " P. Hathaway, Chester co., 7@8½, gross.
95 " James Kirk, Chester co., 7@9¼, gross.
30 " B. McFillen, Va., 7@8, gross.
95 " James McFillen, Western, 8@9¼, gross.
80 " E. S. McFillen, Chester co., 8@9, gross.
92 " Ullman & Bachman, Chester co., 7@9, gross.
251 " Martin Fuller & Co., Chester co., 7@9, gross.
130 " Mooney & Smith, Chester co., 7@9, gross.
60 " T. Mooney & Bro., Chester co., 6@7, gross.
65 " H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 6¼@7¼, gross.
125 " Frank & Shomberg, Western, 5@8½, gross.
117 " Hape & Co., Western, 6@8½, gross.
49 " Blum & Co., Western, 5@7, gross.
100 " James Aull, Western, 6@8, gross.
83 " B. Hood, Chester co., 6@9, gross.
53 " D. W. Gemmill, Del., 4@6, gross.

Cows were dull; 200 head sold at $50@70 for springers, and $70@90 ₩ head for cow and calf.

Sheep were unsettled and rather lower; 8000 head arrived and sold at from 5@5¾c. ₩ lb. gross, as to condition.

Hogs were unchanged; 4000 head arrived and sold at the different yards at from $9@11 ₩ 100 lbs. net.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Oct. 14.—There is more demand for Flour for home consumption, and holders are decidedly firmer in their views. A limited inquiry prevails for shipment, and 200 bbls. extra sold at $7·75, and 700 bbls. extra family, on secret terms. The trade purchased 1000 bbls., including superfine at $7·50@8·50; old stock and fresh ground extra at $8·50@10; Northwestern extra family at $10·50@12; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11·50@14; and fancy brands do. at $13·50@15, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $8·75 to 9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The receipts and stocks of Wheat continue small, and the demand for prime lots is steady, with sales of red at $2·40@2·75, and California at $3·25. Rye may be quoted at $1·70. Corn is steady at Saturday's quotations. Sales of yellow at $1·50, and 1000 bushels Western mixed at the same rate. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 70@77c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt. New Cloverseed sells at $9@9·25 ₩ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $2·60 to $2·75. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·80@2·83.

10 hhds No. 1 Quercitron Bark sold at $35 ₩ ton.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Stocks are strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 99⅜; Reading, 102⅝; Canton, 46; Erie, 74⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 133⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 101⅜; Michigan Central, 119¾; do. Southern, 84⅝; New York Central, 113⅝; Illinois Central, 122⅝; Cumberland preferred, 32; Virginia 6s, 48; Missouri 6s, 105⅝; Hudson River, 129; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 112⅛; do. 1864, 108⅝; do. 1865, 109; Ten-forties, 100⅝; Seven-thirties, 105⅝. Money, 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 109⅝. Gold, 144⅛.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............OCTOBER 14.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............52 | 11 A. M..............62 | 2 P. M..............66

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, Mobile, Cope Bros.
Barque Wavelet, Brittain, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Brig Augusta, Klintworth, Havre, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Modesty, Weaver, New Haven, Cabot & Etting.
Schr J. Atwood, Galleshaw, Provincetown, G. B. Kerfoot & Co.
Schr Jas. Allderdice, Jackaway, Salem, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Manaway, Hampton, Millville, R. L. Wood & Co.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Passed a full-rigged brig off the Brandywine: a herm. brig off Fourteen Feet Bank; and a large British brig off the Ledge, all bound up.

Schr L. Sturtevant, Cruse, 5 days from Oregon Mills, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Emma, Benton, from New Bedford.

Steamer Vineland, Borden, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

AT QUARANTINE.

Brig James Baker, from Orchilla.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Gottfried, Jongeblood, for Philadelphia, cleared at Rotterdam 26th ult.

Brig Albert Good, from London for Philadelphia, was spoken 9th inst., lat. 40 25, lon. 70 35.

Schr Ring Dove, Wooster, hence for Bridgeport, at New York yesterday.

Schr American Eagle, Johnson, hence, at Norfolk 11th inst.

Schr J. C. Brooks, Burgess, hence, at Boston 12th instant.

Schr Lena Hunter, from Newport for Philadelphia, in ballast, is ashore on the Gridiron at Hell Gate.

Schrs Spray, A. M. Collins, and S. Scranton, hence, at New London 10th inst.

Schr Z. A. Paine, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at Eastport 4th inst.

Schrs R. and S. Corson, Corson, and R. W. Godfrey, Godfrey, hence, at Boston 11th inst.

Schr D. Gifford, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 9th inst., reports having been run into off Nauset, by brig A. Tyler, breaking bowsprit.

Schr Crescent Lodge, Hatch, from Lanesville for Philadelphia, at Gloucester 10th inst.

Schrs M. Patten, Cummings; E. W. Elwell, Giles; and F. Nelson, hence, at Salem 10th inst.

Schrs P. M. Wheaton, M. Rinehart, R. Blew, and Pathway, sailed from Hampton Roads 9th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Arrived, steamship City of Baltimore, McGuigan, from Liverpool.

Steamship New York, Dreyer, from Bremen.

Ship Belle of the Sea, Beverly, from Calcutta.

Barque Marianna M. Pasha, from Lisbon.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Ohio Election—A Reconstruction of the Republican Party.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The trials of our late stupendous civil war have lifted the people of this country far above the politicians. The results of the late elections, looking simply at the offices involved and the individuals chosen to fill them, amount to little or nothing; but in a moral and political view they turn over a new leaf and open a new chapter in American history. From Pennsylvania to Indiana, as by a sort of spontaneous combustion, we see the same general popular reaction against the excesses of radical fanaticism; but in the returns from Ohio, in which last year's Republican majority of forty thousand disappears, we have a splendid dissolving view of Mr. Chase and his board of radical engineers and their Presidential programme of universal negro suffrage and Southern negro supremacy.

This verdict of Ohio, with an emphasis which cannot be misunderstood, rules Mr. Chase and his extreme radical negro doctrine and theories out of the Presidential canvass of 1868. Forty thousand majority in the hitherto impregnable radical State of Ohio—forty thousand, more or less, against engrafting upon the State constitution an amendment establishing universal negro suffrage—is a Northern protest against this thing which demands nothing less than a change of front by the masses of the Republican party, and a change of leaders. Messrs. Chase, Wade, Stevens, Sumner, Colfax, Chandler and Company, like the managing Copperheads of the Democratic party, have been "weighed in the balances and found wanting." The handwriting is fixed on the wall against the demoralizing and disorganizing schemes and dogmas of both these factions—Copperheads and radicals—rejected, each in their turn, by the unfailing judgment of an intelligent people. The one hundred thousand majority in Ohio against Vallandigham, in the midst of the war, is hardly more emphatic than forty thousand, or thirty thousand, or whatever it may be, from the same people, against Mr. Chase and his congeners in the midst of peace.

The voice of Ohio on this direct test of universal or unqualified suffrage is the voice of the North, and it is given as a warning to all concerned in the coming Presidential contest. What, then, are the sensible, practical men, rank and file, of the Republican party called upon to do? They are simply called upon to reorganize and take a new departure, men and measures, for the Presidential campaign. Universal negro suffrage, rejected by Ohio in 1867 by thirty or forty thousand majority, must be superseded by the constitutional amendment, endorsed by Ohio in 1866 by forty odd thousand majority. In 1852, on Henry Clay's great compromise measures on the slavery question, poor Pierce and the Democracy against the conqueror of Mexico as the Whig candidate, carried the country, North and South, as by acclamation. But, departing in 1854 from the instructions of the people, and persisting in this folly, the Democracy, on the slavery issue, were torn to pieces in 1860 among the clashing elements of their Charleston Convention. The great body of the Republican party, in being carried by their radical leaders to the opposite extreme of negro worship, are now warned of the same danger, and in season to avoid a similar disaster. Their safety lies in casting out these impracticable and implacable radical leaders, in cutting loose from their destructive schemes and fallacies, and in recognizing and following the instructions of the people.

The Republican Convention of Maryland, in nominating General Grant as its Presidential candidate, points out the way of safety and success. General Grant may be pronounced the embodiment of the genuine Union sentiment of the country. Above all the disturbing factions, elements, and embarrassments of the hour, like a commanding and well-known light-house, through the fog, and rain, and darkness he looms up in bold and cheering relief. Resistless in the field, sagacious in council, cool and collected in any emergency, and practical in everything, he needs no ingeniously constructed platform to rally a great national party around him. In the very fact, however, that he is unacceptable to the radical fanatical school of Chase, Phillips, Sumner, Stevens and their brotherhood, lies his greatest strength. On any other candidate, and with any other platform than that embodied in the name and patriotic record of General Grant the conservatives of the Republican party run the hazards of being divided upon two or three candidates, as were the disjointed Democracy in 1860, and as were the distracted opposition elements in 1856 and in 1836.

The conservative Union Republicans and Democrats of the great Union war party of 1861 will cut loose from Chase and his bank clique, from visionary Copperheads and radical Jacobins, and will rally under the banner of Grant, as the old Democracy rallied under General Jackson, cut Nick Biddle and his bank, Calhoun and his nullifiers, and sent them all adrift and marched on to victory. This is the road to the reconstruction of our political parties, and of the Union, and of our domestic and foreign policy, under a new dispensation adapted to the demands of the age and the great revolution through which we have passed and of that into which we are now passing. This is to be the sequel of these late elections and of the impressive verdict of Ohio against universal and immediate negro suffrage. It all means a new national party in the name of the Union and General Grant, his election in a popular whirlwind, and a settlement of all our present difficulties under his administration.

Honor to Ohio.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Republicans of Ohio elected their Governor in 1865 by 30,000 majority, and gave their State ticket last year—by the powerful help of Andrew Johnson and Mayor Monroe—a round 40,000. The extra 10,000 would probably have slipped away this year; but, with an ordinary canvass and no unusual issue, they could not have failed to succeed on every ticket by at least 20,000 majority. They have not been cursed with corrupt legislators, as their brethren in other great States have been; they were little distracted by local issues, save that personal rivalries as to the pending United States Senatorship were quite likely to hurt their Legislative tickets in several counties—as they did. They had simply to stand still in order to be sure of an easy canvass and a certain triumph.

They chose *not* to stand still, but to advance. They were committed to the principle of manhood suffrage by the action of their chosen representatives at home and in Congress, and by the logic of their position. When the Copperheads were supporting Vallandigham for Governor and doing their utmost to break down the war for the Union, the Republicans called the blacks to do their best into the ranks of the nation's defenders, and the summons was nobly responded do. Denied a voice in directing the Government he fought to uphold, proscribed, despised, spit upon, the negro took up his musket and went to the front, while Copperheads were fleeing to Canada and skulking in every direction to evade the draft. Hence, the late Legislature of Ohio, by a party vote, passed an amendment to the State Constitution providing that color should no longer be a test of political rights—that a black, if a loyal, worthy citizen, should vote, and that a deserter or draft-sneak should not. That Amendment was properly submitted to the people to be ratified or rejected at the late election.

Of course, it was understood that we were to lose by it—how much, could only be determined by the result. But the lower half of the State, and especially the southeastern counties, were originally and largely settled from Virginia and Kentucky; and it was notorious that many of the Republicans would resist negro suffrage, while every Democrat would do his utmost to defeat it. The Republicans, therefore, with everything at stake, including Mr. Wade's seat in the Senate, accepted—in fact, challenged—an issue which they might have postponed, and thus transformed into a hazard what before was a certainty. They did what was right and just when they could not fail to lose by it, when trimming and a low expediency would have insured them against all danger. They have faults that might have harmed them, but did not; they suffered because they nobly dared to do right a little sooner than all who have hitherto acted with them were ready to do it. They have lost their Legislature—they came very near losing their State ticket—because they were in advance of their time.

"What fools!" exclaim the men wise in their own generation, who can conceive no other end of political effort but to secure and enjoy power—who test all things by their immediate practical results—"why not, at least, put off the question of negro suffrage to a more convenient season?"—as if a party, that has a genuine life, were not always sloughing off dead matter, and educating the masses to consider justice first, and success afterwards. What individual ever acted nobly without daring and suffering? Who does not realize that the best acts of his life were those most misconceived, maligned, traduced, howled at? If the Ohio Republicans did not realize that black suffrage would be a heavy load to carry, they deserve less honor than we freely accord them.

But they *did* know it. They deliberately chose to be right rather than safe. They chose to fight a doubtful battle for a great and good end, rather than accept a cheap and certain but relatively unimportant success. And, as the universe is not a product of chance, but under moral government, we feel assured that events will prove them wise as well as right. We predict that their present reverse will prove their permanent advantage—that they will rise from it strengthened and invigorated, and look back on it as we do on the Bull Run of 1861 and the McClellan of 1862. We only ask those who doubt to wait and see.

The President and the Cabinet.

From the N. Y. Times.

Intimations grow more frequent and authoritative that the President intends to change his Cabinet. The result of the recent elections is said to have prompted him to this course; and under the same instigation, if he changes it at all, he is expected to make it up wholly from the Democratic party.

We see no very strong political objections which anybody can have to this, except perhaps the Democrats themselves. The present members of the Cabinet would probably be quite willing to quit positions which for a year past must have been anything but agreeable. The Republican party gains nothing by their remaining, nor can it lose anything by their leaving. The Democrats who may succeed them will come into possession of very little power, for the Civil Office bill of last session puts the whole patronage of the country out of their reach, so long as the Senate is controlled by the Republicans. Such a change as is suggested would render the Democratic party more directly responsible for the measures of the Administration than it has been hitherto, and would thus do the country a service. Public affairs are sure to go wrong when no political party is responsible for their management.

There is a preliminary difficulty to be encountered. Under the Civil Office bill already referred to, members of the Cabinet cannot be removed at the mere will of the President; and though they may be suspended from office upon charges of misconduct, that suspension may be terminated by the Senate when it meets in December. Under ordinary circumstances, a request from the President to resign would be promptly acceded to, as it certainly should be. But where great interests are at stake, and the policy to be inaugurated by a new Cabinet is so unwise as that of the President is held to be, Secretaries may feel warranted in declining voluntarily to relinquish their posts. Mr. Stanton did so, and his example may be followed by others. In that case the President seems to be quite powerless in the premises.

There is one department of the Government with which we hope he will not tamper. The administration of the finances of the country is at once too important and too delicate a matter to be made the football of contending parties; and our finances are just now in a critical condition. Mr. McCulloch has administered the department with steady good judgment and decided success. His measures have been prudent and wise, and if they can be steadily followed out, will give the country as much relief as can reasonably be expected under the heavy burdens it is compelled to bear. The country is satisfied with his official action, and would look with distrust and apprehension upon his displacement. Its credit has been sustained, and that, too, without seriously impairing the resources or embarrassing the industry of the nation. To bring in a new man now, who should reverse the policy he has pursued, would have a most damaging effect upon the credit of the Government and the general welfare of the country.

In no other department of the Government would any change be so disastrous. Mr. Seward has managed our foreign relations with so much ability and success during the last six years, that his retention would seem to be a matter of common justice; and the country would probably be glad to have the few remaining subjects of difference with foreign powers settled by the same strong and prudent hand that has steered us through the dangers and difficulties of the past. But gratitude is a weakness to which neither great communities nor their rulers are subject; and both are quite apt to find obligations to any one man, after a time, exceedingly irksome and annoying. Mr. Seward would probably retire upon the first intimation that his place was wanted; and the peace of the country would not be endangered if the powers and duties of his place were confided to other hands. None of the other Cabinet officers would probably be very seriously missed; and we presume all of them would consider a chance of retirement as a decided relief.

The True Issue in Europe.

From the N. Y. Times.

French intervention alone prevented the reconstruction of Germany and the perfect unity of Italy a year ago; French intervention has been the chief obstacle to the peaceful achievement of those ends; but French intervention, active as it now is, is powerless to prevent the early attainment of these devoutly edly to be wished for consummations. "Italian unity" and "German consolidation" are predetermined facts; they must come through peaceful political agitation or through much bloodshed—it is for Louis Napoleon to say which. The first notes of a great and bloody war in Europe, or the last cadences of that warlike strain heard a year ago, are now being sounded in Europe. If Napoleon decides that they are the prelude to another war, then, in all human probability, when the last notes shall have been heard, North and South Germany, with their forty millions of inhabitants, and over one million of trained soldiers, will have become the reconsolidated German Empire; Italy will have grown into a formidable kingdom, with Rome for its capital; the temporal authority of the Pope will have ended; and the power of France will have been broken like that of Austria was a year ago.

By the war of 1866 Prussia absorbed North Germany, and but for French intervention in relieving Austria of the care of the Quadrilateral, and thus enabling her to concentrate her troops to meet the Prussians at Vienna, she would have absorbed all South Germany. French intervention thus prevented Prussia from dictating peace in the Austrian capital instead of at Prague. It prevented Italy from occupying Rome and dictating peace there, instead of accepting the compromising and dangerous "September Convention" at Venice, by which to secure the peaceful evacuation of Rome by the French soldiers who garrisoned it, Victor Emanuel bound himself not to forcibly possess himself of the city, not to allow Italian volunteers to take it, and through which treaty he has been finally compelled, in the September of the next year following the date of this unfortunate compromise, to arrest Garibaldi and his son, and stop the invasion of the Papal States by the Italian volunteers which the sturdy old leader had organized.

But French intervention which thus brought the wars in Germany and Italy to abrupt conclusions, was not potent to stop agitation on the issues which created those wars. Ever since the peace of Prague Bismark has labored successfully for German consolidation, and the successful issue of that agitation, begun in war, continued in peace, and threatening to culminate in a second war, is near at hand. Ever since the "September Convention" was signed, amid the protests of Garibaldi and his adherents, the "party of action" have been endeavoring to annul it; and at last, abandoning peaceful measures, the present complicated situation in Italy has been brought about.

And it is not such a very complicated condition of affairs, after all. Garibaldi's organized *invasion* is already a failure. Victor Emanuel has fulfilled his treaty obligations, but the revolt in Viterbo is, initially, a success, and the two or three battles which have been fought have been victories over the Papal forces. Italy has refused aid to the Pope against his revolting subjects. Napoleon at the outset, in reply to the entreaties of the Pope for assistance, notified Victor Emanuel that he must observe the "September Convention" and not occupy Rome. Victor Emanuel, while yet enforcing these obligations, foreseeing the occupation of Rome by the insurgents, has asked to be released from these treaty obligations; and Prussia, giving us a glimpse of the terms of the secret treaty which it has with Italy, has declared the request to be just, and intimated an intention to support Victor Emanuel in his demand. Napoleon finds that the "September Convention" was faulty in not providing for a revolt of the Pope's subjects; and now he must either see Rome the capital of reunited Italy or prevent it by a war with Italy *and* Germany. The last news intimates that the Frenchman is wise as well as wily; and that he has agreed with Francis Joseph—singular alliance of cunning and imbecility—that Victor Emanuel shall have his Rome, but that the Pope shall direct its civil administration as heretofore while he lives, and that his temporal power shall end with him. And no doubt, in thus submitting to an uncontrollable and inexorable necessity, Napoleon will endeavor to make it appear that he dictates to Europe, and that French intervention is still the terror of that continent.

There will, we think, be no war of any magnitude; but whether there is or not, that cause which this country is most interested in—that cause which this country most intently watches in Europe—will be triumphant. The liberalism which has reformed England, united Italy, and reconstructed Germany, and has given its old Constitution to Hungary, will pursue the even but vigorous tenor of its way until it develops into strong and healthy and true and powerful republicanism, and imperialism will the no less surely and certainly grow weak and die out, unregretted and uncared for. It is already in its dotage, not merely in Spain and Austria, where its power has long been crushed, but even in France, where it is most vigorous; and the fall of Pope will virtually mark the death of imperialism.

The Victorious and Progressive Democracy.

From the N. Y. World.

It is a trite saying (we suppose it has stood wear enough to become trite because it is so true) that sudden prosperity is a severer trial to virtue than adversity. Though spoken of individuals, it is more true of parties; since parties, instead of being controlled by such of their members as possess the greatest steadiness and moderation, are often led by the most eager, impulsive, and active. We rejoice as much as any Democrats can in the recent encouraging triumphs; but our joy is deep and sober rather than exultant. We are not unmindful of the temptations which beset a party when giddy elation comes so suddenly after a long series of depressing defeats. By forecast and wisdom these great successes will become the vestibule of a resplendent future for the Democratic party; but, on the other hand, passion and mental narrowness may make them the buds of a premature spring, nipped by renewed frosts, which blight all hope of autumnal fruits.

The Democratic party must be wise enough to recognize the moulding influence of great events on public opinion, and the permanence of some of their consequences. Even in the most tranquil times, society and public opinion are in a state of constant and, in a new country like this, of rapid growth. In a period of convulsive turbulence and upheaving, opinion advances with an accelerated velocity. It is not possible that the mighty struggles of the last six years should not leave a deep imprint on succeeding times. The future of this country is not to depend on the opinions of men who were over forty when the war broke out, but on the opinions of those who were under thirty. Though built after the same plan, our older men will say, like those of Israel, that the second temple is not like the first. We must, nevertheless, recognize facts. It is a fact that all the flower of our young men were engaged in, and educated by, the war. All the youthful vigor, daring, enterprise, love of adventure, thirst for honor, pride of country, marched with our armies. In the army they lived a deeper life than falls to the lot of ordinary sluggish generations. Their whole manhood was a hundred times put to the proof; the experience of four years was more than the common experience of a life. And it came at an age when the character is yet pliant and yielding; when opinions are either not formed, or have not settled into dogmatic stiffness. The mould was applied while the clay was yet soft, and it will continue to bear the impress. There is an ineffaceable difference between the generation of men that is going out and the younger generation that is coming in; and no party which ignores this difference will be in sufficient sympathy with the rising future to guide its politics. Our elderly men, whose habits of thought became fixed before the war, will be every year deserting, in obedience to a summons they cannot resist. As between the old epoch and the new, they will be a constantly dwindling minority; but as between the living and the dead, they are "passing over to the majority." Their inburated habits of thought will pass with them, and the country will be ruled by the generation whose character was shaped in these later stirring times.

The Democratic party, in its brightest and palmiest days, was preëminently the party of progress. In spite of the croakings and forebodings of its opponents, it extended the suffrage to white citizens till suffrage became universal; it abolished imprisonment for debt; removed the property qualification for office; made the State judiciary elective; brought new territory into the Union until its original area was quadrupled; made vigorous war upon the protective system, although many of its early leaders had supported it; and until the slavery question became predominant, its favorite employment was to supply fresh fuel to the engine rather than to put on the brakes. In complaisance to its Southern wing, it made mistakes on the slavery question, and lost the advantage of leadership. In its attempts to prevent opinion advancing too fast, it fell behind; and there could not be a more fatal blunder at present than an attempt to carry the public opinion of the country back to the point where it stood when, to save the train from destruction in moving down a declivity, the Democratic party went from the engine to the brakes.

The tendency of successful parties is to forget that society never stands still; that opinion is ever advancing; that the policy of a past generation can never exactly tally with the wants of the present. The excesses of the Roundheads, who beheaded Charles I, planted the seeds of the reaction which restored his son. The restored Stuarts, who had not the wisdom to discern that they were in a new epoch, reasserted the royal prerogative in as high a tone as if the Commonwealth had not intervened, and thereby lost the throne forever. Modern France teaches the same lesson. The severity of antecedent oppression caused the violent excesses of the Revolution, which, in turn, paved the way for the despotism of the First Napoleon. The restored Bourbons, like the restored Stuarts, learned nothing and forgot nothing, and a new revolution in 1830 swept them from the throne.

We admire the old Democratic leaders as fervently as anybody can whose admiration is rational. But we trust we do not admire them in the same stupid spirit in which pedants and literary nincompoops admire the ancient classics. We would not servilely copy their policy, but rather emulate the spirit, the judgment, the attention to present circumstances, the recognition of popular good sense, the adaptation of means to ends, which made them wise in their generation, as we ought to be in ours. It is the very essence of Democracy that the people of every generation are fully competent to manage their own affairs. Such parts of a former policy as are suited to present circumstances we hope we shall have the wisdom to adopt and continue; not, however, from mere respect to authority, but because we have a clear perception of their fitness. Such parts of an old policy as are not adapted to the new epoch, we trust we shall have the independence to discard, thus honoring our predecessors by imitating their self-reliant example, and by bringing fresh faculties to bear on actual circumstances. The emulous artist most truly honored his master by feeling that he, too, was a painter.

The most illustrious example of far-sighted sagacity, and wise moderation in victory, to be found in the history of political parties, was perhaps furnished by Jefferson, the father of the Democratic party. His consummate wisdom in the hour of triumph so strengthened and consolidated the party, that it remained in power the greater part of the next sixty years. He had the reach of thought to see that a "vibrating ascendancy" would give no stable character to the policy of the Government, and he built for durability. Instead of attempting to carry the tower to a giddy, toppling height, he broadened its base and gave it the solidity of a pyramid. He accepted some things in the policy of his predecessors which he and his followers had opposed at the time of their adoption; he aimed to allay party bitterness and to conciliate the Federalists, in his eloquent inaugural address, containing the famous exclamation, "We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists;" he refused to adopt a proscriptive course in regard to offices, causing his partisans to grumble, "Our President lacks energy—it would have been different if Burr had been elected." He thus prevented a reaction, brought many Federalists into his party, and insured its ascendancy for a period long enough to give it a moulding influence on the institutions of the country. General Knox was the first of the Federal leaders to change sides, being won over by the admirable temper of the inaugural. In reply to his letter, Jefferson wrote:—"It is with great satisfaction that I learn from all quarters that my inaugural address is considered as holding out a ground for conciliation and union. I am the more pleased with this because the opinion therein stated as to the real ground of difference among us (to wit: the measures rendered most expedient by the French enormities) is that which I have long entertained. I was always satisfied that the great body of those called Federalists were real Republicans as well as Federalists."

The reasons why the Democratic party should now act in the same large and catholic spirit are manifold. Our institutions have had such a terrible wrench that they can never be righted by the merely fitful ascendancy of the Democratic party. If we exhibit a wise moderation and a liberal spirit, we shall be rapidly recruited. Multitudes of Republicans have been former Democrats, and still agree with us except in regard to some of the questions which have grown out of the war. We must make it not difficult, but easy, for them to return to their former associations. An original, ingrained Democracy, modified but not eradicated by the civil convulsions of the last six years, is probably the type of politics best adapted to the present condition of the country. The great want of the country is conciliation; and we must set the example of it. Concord and fraternal harmony are not to come from the absolute triumph of any set of extreme principles. Let no men of honest impulses and natural candor, whether they live in the North or the South, be humiliated when it is possible to spare them in consistency with the general weal. The soldiers who have fought in the two armies, if they were left to act alone, would come to a spontaneous reconciliation.

They have for each other the mutual respect—in many cases the mutual admiration—of brave men; they have the honorable sympathy and the magnanimity of the soldierly character; and the mass of them were too young, on both sides, to have become bigots to any rigid set of political dogmas before their character was subjected to the moulding influence of the war. And it must be borne in mind that the men thus trained comprise the best abilities, the best blood, the greatest ardor of enterprise, and the most devoted patriotism (mistaken though it may have been on the Southern side) in the country. Ten years hence, when Thad. Stevens is dead, and Jeff. Davis is dead, and most of the old stagers shall have gone to their account, the young men who served in the two armies will be in the full vigor of maturity, and the leading spirits in our public councils. Our politics will then be controlled more by manly good sense than by traditional ideas, as the men in power will belong to the new era. If the Democratic party is wise, it will so order its action that the inevitable progress of events and of public opinion will work for it and with it, not against it.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Edmund Falconer and Miss Kate Reignolds in the beautiful new Irish patriotic play of *Innisfallen*, assisted by all of the company favorites.

Mrs. John Drew will shortly produce the new comedy of American life, by Miss Olive Logan, called *Surf*, which will be produced with entirely new scenery.

Nobody's Daughter, the very popular dramatization of Miss Braddon's last novel, "Diavolo," is also in rehearsal at the Arch.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. James E. Murdoch appears in Beaumont and Fletcher's comedy of the *Elder Brother*.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Charlotte Thompson will appear in her great role of "Amrie," in *Little Barefoot*. This is Miss Thompson's last week, and she presents her finest character.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the *Black Crook*, as usual, with Pepita, Betty Rigl, and Antoneno in new divertissements. This is the last week of the *Black Crook*.

RISTORI will appear at the Academy, on Monday next, as "Elizabeth." Seats and tickets for the season and for a single performance, can now be secured at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street. On Tuesday, *Mary Stuart*; and on Wednesday, *Marie Antoinette*.

AT THE AMERICAN, Mr. Frank Lacey, Mad'lle Bertha, and Miss Florence Reynolds are the latest additions to the company. A first-rate entertainment every night.

THE PROGRAMMES for Mr. Theodore Habelman's two Concerts (to-morrow and Wednesday evenings), at Horticultural Hall, are unusually attractive. Mr. Habelman will be assisted by a pupil (tenor), M'me Bertha Johannsen, and Mr. Jean Louis. Mr. Carl Sentz will lead the orchestra. Tickets at Trumpler's to-day.

THE GREAT APOCALYPSE.—One of the most magnificent works of art ever yet exhibited in our city may be witnessed on Tuesday night at Concert Hall. This is a series of tableaux, the subject of which is the visions of Saint John on the Isle of Patmos, as described in the book of Revelations, the superior excellence of which is altogether unprecedented. Indeed, the subject is one calculated to inspire any artist, and the manner in which it has been illustrated in the present instance, proves the truth of this. "The very nature of the exhibition," says the Syracuse *Daily Standar* of December 3, 1866, "is enough to place it above any ordinary public amusement of the day, and ensure for it the patronage of every man, woman, or child, regardless of preconceived ideas or theories." The paintings are by the eminent artist, Hammatt Billings, Esq., and were produced from original designs.

What the Late Elections Have Decided.

From the N. Y. World.

They have, of course, decided very little, unless other elections, yet to be held this fall, shall be of like tenor. But of this it is not possible to doubt. The result in Pennsylvania and Ohio, following the results in Connecticut, California, and Maine, confirms the impression that a great reaction is in progress; and by the natural influence of elections upon each other, these successes will give to the reaction a new impetus. Men change sides with facility when multitudes go with them. It is as good as certain, therefore, that the Democratic party will do much better in the November, than they have done in the October elections. The returns will be all in before Congress meets next month, and there can be little hazard in predicting their consequences.

First, the elections knock the bottom out of the radical reconstruction bucket, and spill all the contents. The miscarriage of the reconstruction scheme is certain, be the action of Congress what it may. To say nothing of the stunning and paralyzing effect of this great revulsion upon Congress, the reconstruction scheme will be defeated by the action—or rather by the stubborn inaction—of the South. Even if Congress should be equally stubborn, it will not shake the determination of the South. The Southern people would sooner wait four or six years for the election of a new Senate, than return under the proffered conditions. A number of leading Southerners have indeed counselled submission; but the argument has been, "Let us accept these harsh conditions because they are inevitable;" or, "Let us take these lest we get worse." Thenceforward, white Southerners will scorn to use this kind of reasoning, or to listen to it. They will fall back upon their rights, and decline all action under the reconstruction laws. If new Governments are organized, it will be the sole work of the negroes; and Congress, with its brief lease of power, will not dare to recognize negro Governments pure and simple, especially since negro suffrage has been signally and indignantly rejected in those elections by the only Northern State that had an opportunity to pronounce upon it.

With what issue, then, will the Republican party go into the Presidential election? Never were all the plans of a party so shattered and upset. The Republicans have, in a thousand and a thousand ways, so committed themselves to their present scheme of reconstruction that they cannot retreat from it without a total rout; but they are exposed to still greater disasters if they try to maintain their ground. With what face can they stand by this scheme of reconstruction, after negro suffrage, its central principle, has been scornfully rejected in the North? How incensed must be the thrice-insulted South at any further attempts to force upon them an innovation which is confessed to be intolerable by the Northern States! If the Republicans persist, their ranks will be thinned by desertion. Ruin stares at them on every side. If they lower their standard and profess moderate principles, Wendell Phillips and the intense radicals will run a separate candidate for the undisguised purpose of punishing the party for deserting its principles.

The Republican party made a fatal mistake in putting a wilfully dishonest interpretation on the elections of last year. They asked the people to indorse the pending Constitutional amendment, and as soon as they got the indorsement, they treated it as authority to kick the very thing indorsed, that is, the Constitutional amendment, aside, and substitute for it a plan totally different and infinitely more harsh and humiliating. To fling the judgment of the people thus back into their faces; to reject a plan the moment the people had signified their approval of it; and with enormous lying impudence pretend they had indorsed something they had never thought of, was as insulting a fraud as it would be to procure a man's signature to a note of fifty dollars, and then immediately efface the substance of the note by a chemical process, and write over the name another note for fifty thousand. Multitudes voted with the Republicans last year who did not really approve of the Constitutional amendment, because they thought it the speediest way of settling a question which had been, even then, too long kept open. They were too impatient to have the country tranquillized, and supposed that a strong Northern vote endorsing the amendment would cause its immediate ratification by the South. This proved a mistaken calculation. But if the South stood out against the amendment, with all the Northern States voting in its favor, what chance is there of their succumbing to the reconstruction scheme, infinitely harsher and more objectionable, with the Northern States voting against it?

Another Republican project made abortive by the elections is the impeachment of President Johnson. The impeachment project has only one remaining aspect to recommend it. The Republicans are reduced to such desperate straits that an active use of the Government patronage might be deemed by them important as a means of influencing the Presidential election; and Mr. Wade in the White House would wield the patronage for their advantage. But when it is considered that all the offices are at present filled by Republicans, it is not easy to see that it would signify much to depose the President for the sake of controlling the patronage. It is now certain that they would not be supported in this extreme measure by the public opinion of the country. The attempt would recoil upon its authors, and greatly accelerate the reaction against the Republican party. They will no longer think of braving the public indignation, and the growing strength of a formidable opposition, by a reckless attempt to unseat a President because he refuses to follow them in innovations upon the established interpretation of the Constitution.

These elections, moreover, settle the question of negro suffrage as forming part of any system of reconstruction to be hereafter adopted. We do not assert that they settle it in the estimation of Republicans, but that they settle it in fact. Whatever the radicals may continue to think, the general sense of fairness will revolt against thrusting upon the South a measure which is repudiated by the North. If it is repulsive and odious to the North, how much more so must it be to the South! Shall Gentiles force Jews to eat pork when they reject it from their own tables? It would not be merely glaring inconsistency, but wanton tyranny. Besides, in the North, negro suffrage is really of little consequence, the blacks being so few; while it would change the whole character of Southern politics. It would be compelling the South to eat as food what is too nauseous for us to swallow as medicine. Justice and common sense rebuke such despotic insolence. Reconstruction on the negro suffrage basis may therefore be regarded as defunct.

Another matter of some political interest decided by the recent elections relates to a prominent candidate for the Presidency. The election in Ohio foredooms Chief Justice Chase. So important was it to his prospects that the State should be carried by the Republicans, and especially that it should ratify negro suffrage, that he spent several weeks in Ohio counselling his friends and manipulating the wires. Under any circumstances, a candidate who cannot carry his own State has a slim chance in a nominating convention. But when the principle with which he is most identified has just been overwhelmingly repudiated by his State, and the whole party has been defeated on the extreme ground he occupies, here is an end, we suppose, of all his chances.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·10	MOON RISES	6·26
SUN SETS	5·21	HIGH WATER	1·52

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR,
CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
JAMES T. YOUNG,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA

Europe	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 25
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 26
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 28
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 28
Etna	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 28
New York	Southampton	New York	Oct. 1
Germania	Southampton	New York	Oct. 2
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 2
U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 2

FOR EUROPE

Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 19

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Oct. 15
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Oct. 17
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 17
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 19
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 19
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 22
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 26

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracy, 2 days from Indian river, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Freemason, Furman, 3 days from Indian river, with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr J. Anderson, Tunnell, days from Indian river, with grain to Bacon, Collins & Co.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Steamship Roman, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Ship L. B. Gilchrist, Watts, New Orleans, Workman & Co.
Schr A. D. Gilbert, Noall, London, Workman & Co.
Schr Transit, Rackett, Fall River, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr E. D. Endicott, Endicott, Boston, do.
Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffries, Great Egg Harbor, Captain.
St'r Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Norfolk, Vance, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r New York, Marshall, Washington, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Schr W. H. Sargent, Sargent, from Bangor, with lumber to captain.
Schr Complete, Thompson, 3 days from Vienna, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Alexandria, Platt, from Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, hence for New Orleans, sailed from Havana 12th inst.
Steamship Saxon, Matthews, cleared at Boston 11th inst. for Philadelphia.
Steamship H. Hudson, Howes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 12th inst.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 12th inst.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 12th inst.
Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 9th inst.
Brig Manzoni, Gilkey, hence, at Holmes' Hole 10th instant.
Schr Surprise, Beers, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 11th inst.
Schrs A. E. Safford, Hanson, and A. Bartlett, Bartlett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 11th instant.
Schr Pearl, Adams, hence for Charlestown, sailed from Edgartown 8th inst.
Schr J. Stockham, Risley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 8th inst.
Schrs Geo. Fales, Thatcher, and C. and C. Brooks, Brooks, hence, at Providence 11th inst.
Schrs Village Queen, Tillotson; J. B. Austin, Davis; and D. Holmes, Holmes, hence, at Fall River 10th instant.
Schr West Wind, Lawson, hence, at Richmond 10th instant.
Schr J. Satterthwaite, Long, hence, at Providence 11th inst.
Schr Wm. Thompson, Yates, hence, at Georgetown 11th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 45, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 11th inst.
Schrs M. Gage and S. Bruen, for Philadelphia, at Wilmington 10th inst.
Schr J. D. McShain, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown 11th inst.
Schr John Crockford, Jones, hence, at Bristol 10th instant.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, hence, at New Bedford 11th inst.
Schrs T. J. Raynor, Raynor, and H. J. Russell, Mehaffey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 10th inst.
Steamers T. A. Morgan, Livingston, and Achilles, Schellinger, hence for New Orleans, at Charleston yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

On and after the 15th of October, 1867, a light will be exhibited from the east pier of Ramsgate harbor, at an elevation of about twelve feet from the pavement of the pier, or twenty-five feet above high water mark.
The light will show a radius of 2/4 degrees from the Dyke Buoy round to the centre of the Basin Gates of the west entrance of the inner harbor.
The character of the light will be a white scintillating one, as differing so much from either a fixed or revolving one, and it will be shown from an iron pillar or post.
The apparatus will consist of four or five prisms, revolving round an argand lamp at equal intervals of five seconds' light and five seconds dark, and such as will be readily distinguished from the mass of town lights in the rear. T. H. FARRER.
Board of Trade, August, 1867.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOW READY,

Gentlemen's and Youths'

BOOTS AND GAITERS

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.

Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.

WM. H. HELWEG,

NO. 535 ARCH STREET,

9 28 smw3m One door below Sixth.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $12·00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $10·50.
FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $10 00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $9·00.

BOYS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

At very low prices.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

9 17 frp ABOVE CHESNUT.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,

ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers,
VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.
All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 12d2w mwf3m

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12 ttrp PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

11 PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,

pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

EBENISTES,

CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

CABINET MAKERS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARRANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

MEUBEL FABRICKANT

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.

MEUBLES FINO

EN

EXHIBICION,

in Serie de Cuartos,

COLOCADO

COMO

Salas de recibimiento

y

CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

WILLIAM WITTFELD.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,

Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE comprising—

SOLID ROSEWOOD
SOLID WALNUT
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH.
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 smth3m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

PARISIAN FURNITURE.

JUST IMPORTED FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The most handsome and valuable assortment ever imported, selected by

MR. LUTZ

In person. It will be sold at a small advance on first cost. It is now arranged for inspection.

WAREROOMS, [10 4 fmw1m

NO. 121 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 1 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES R. WEBB,

TEA DEALER AND GROCER,

S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.,

Extra Fine Souchong or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap.
Oolong Teas, of every grade
Young Hyson Teas, of finest qualities.
All fresh importations. 8 14

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,

PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

ALLERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 frp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
For a short time only, commencing on
TUESDAY EVENING, October 15,
and every night after until further notice, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock. The wonder and marvel of the age, Magnificent and Divine. The
APOCALYPSE
The Book of Revelation unsealed.
THE VISIONS OF ST. JOHN PRESENTED TO VIEW.
From designs by the celebrated French artist, Gustave Dore, and the most eminent artists in this country and Europe. Fifty splendid designs, representing what St. John saw when a door in Heaven was opened, as described by him in the Book of Revelation, commencing with the Vision of the Seven Golden Candlesticks, and ending with the visions of the
DAY OF JUDGMENT,
THE RIGHTEOUS ASCENDING TO HEAVEN.
The wicked descending into
THE BOTTOMLESS PIT.
VIEWS OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, THE FUTURE HOME OF THE CHRISTIAN—A STREET IN THE NEW JERUSALEM—THE RIVER OF LIFE AND TREE OF LIFE—GOLDEN PAVEMENTS—MAGNIFICENT PALACES WITH JEWELED COLUMNS AND GILDED DOMES, THE WHOLE FORMING A SCENE OF
UNPARALLELED BEAUTY,
it seeming to the beholder one perfect blaze of glory.

NOTICE.—These representations, which have filled the largest halls in all the cities of this country with the most refined and intelligent in the community, were placed before the public by the request of the most eminent divines of ALL DENOMINATIONS. They have been produced upon a scale of Magnificence and Splendor never before attempted, at a cost of over FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, by that most eminent artist, Hammatt Billings, Esq., whose brilliant conceptions of the Visions of St. John have fully borne out the statement made by the Rev. Albert Barnes, of this city, author of "Barnes' Notes on the Book of Revelation," that these "visions would make the finest drawings in the world." And in order that the entire community may be enabled to view these beautiful and instructive representations, the price of
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HALL IS

PLACED AT TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS.
No Reserved Seats.
EXHIBITION WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock, when children will be admitted for 15 cents each. Doors open, Evening, at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. Afternoons, doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2½. Ticket office open during the day.

Religious papers circulating over 300 copies in the city will please publish this advertisement, call attention to the same, and send bill to Concert Hall, October 1s. A. GODNEY,
10 8 tf Proprietor.
The Piano used at these representations is from Schomacker's popular establishment, No. 1103 Chesnut street. Tickets for sale at Trumpler's and at Ristey's.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
MOST POSITIVELY
THE LAST THE LAST
THE LAST THE LAST
SIX NIGHTS SIX NIGHTS
OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
THE BLACK CROOK,
AND
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The manager, with much regret, finding it impossible to make any arrangement for a continuance of
THE BLACK CROOK,
now in the very zenith of its success, playing to the most fashionable audiences ever known within the walls of the Academy, and delighting all with its chaste and classic beauty, must, from the force of circumstances, withdraw it on Saturday, October 19.
The programme for the ballet will be of an entire change.
BETTY RIGL, MAD'LLE PEPITA, ANTONENO,
EMILY RIGL, MAD'LLE FRANK, MAD'LLE ALBERTINI, in new dances.
First time,
TARANTELLA SICILIENNE.
First time,
PAS DE BOUQUET.
First time,
GASSELLE.
Forming a combination of attraction never before witnessed in Philadelphia.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY
at 2 o'clock, when the price of admission will be 50 cents to all parts of the house. 10 14 6t

RISTORI.—AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director .... J. GRAU
SEASON OF FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
Reappearance of the most celebrated tragedienne,
M'ME ADELAIDE RISTORI,
MONDAY, October 21,
in her great character of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Debut of Sig. BOZZO as ESSEX.
TUESDAY, October 22—MARY STUART.
WEDNESDAY—MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Giacometti's last and greatest elaborate work.
Will be placed before the Philadelphia public with extraordinary magnificence, gorgeous costumes, and properties of the most extensive and costly character and historically correct, surpassing anything of the kind ever seen on any stage. The Scenery, which is by the principal masters in Italy, and painted expressly in Europe, by order of Sig. Giacometti, for the production of this great tragedy, will be transferred to the Philadelphia Academy for its grand scenic effect.
Prices of Admission.—Subscriptions for five nights, $7·50; admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. The sale of Subscription commences this (Monday) day, at 9 A. M., at the General Ticket Office, TRUMPLER'S New Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street.
The sale of Seats for any of the five nights commences on Wednesday.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
SECOND WEEK OF INNISFALLEN.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
MONDAY, AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
With new Scenes, original songs, etc., Edmund Falconer's Drama of INNISFALLEN.
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS as KATY MAGUIRE.
Mr. E. FALCONER as TERRENCE.
Supported by the Full Company.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS REIGNOLDS.
In rehearsal—NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.
In active preparation—SURF.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at ¾ to 8.
Last Night but Five of the beautiful and accomplished actress, Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, who will appear in her original character of
LITTLE BAREFOOT.
MONDAY EVENING, October 14, 1867,
First night of the popular domestic drama, translated from the German, entitled
LITTLE BAREFOOT.
Amrie .... Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE
THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7¾,
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH,
who will appear in
THE ELDER BROTHER.
SATURDAY—FAMILY MATINEE.
MONDAY, October 21—MRS. D. P. BOWERS in her new play,
MARY STUART.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.

THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19 3m

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—
GRAND MATINEE,
By CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers,
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
(Commencing October 3, 1867), at 3 o'clock.
Vocalist—Mr. George Bishop, the favorite Ballad Tenor.
SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Package of four Tickets for $1.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 9 25 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals at the MUSICAL FUND HALL every SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No. 621 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Instruction, in all departments, commenced on MONDAY, October 7. [10 12 21*
See advertisement under head of "Instruction."

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 30 6m

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
October 17, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [10 12 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. [10 9 5t

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF 800 LOTS OF EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
October 16, at 10 o'clock on four months' credit, by order of Mr. Robert Macdonald, including cambric and Hamburg edgings and insertings, embroidered cambric bands, flounces, robes, and waists, plain, hemstitched, and embroidered cambric handkerchiefs, frillings, real and imitation laces, etc. [10 11 4t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
October 17, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of fancy and staple articles. [10 11 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
October 18, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. 5 [10 12 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.,
October 15, at the Philadelphia Exchange, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will include:—
TACONY—Elegant country seat, residence, and large lot.
TACONY—Desirable country residence.
RIDGE AVENUE—Farm, 39 acres.
WALNUT—Nos. 2121, 2125, 2127, 2133, and 2135, five elegant residences.
TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-THIRD—Large and valuable lot.
SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH—Large and valuable lot.
SIXTH—No. 915 (S.), Valuable brick dwelling.
REDWOOD—No. 532, brick dwelling.
WASHINGTON—Building lot.
CHRISTIAN—Nos. 2204 and 2206, two genteel dwellings.
FRONT AND VINE—S. E. corner, Camden, N. J., seven frame dwellings.
SECOND—No. 418, below Pine, store and dwelling.
WASHINGTON AVENUE—Substantial building and large lot, and car and coach factory.
RACE AND JACOBY—S. E. corner, store and dwelling.
HADDONFIELD, N. J.—Country seat and farm, 100 acres.
RICHMOND—Nineteenth Ward: six brick dwellings.
EDGEMONT AND DIVISION—S. W. corner, four brick dwellings.
FORTY-FIFTH AND OREGON—S. E. corner, building lot.
EIGHTEENTH—No. 131, above Walnut, modern residence.
DEAN—No. 330, modern residence.
MARRIOTT—No. 236, genteel dwelling.
FRONT—No. 1069 (N.), genteel dwelling.
THIRTY-FOURTH AND SYCAMORE—Large and valuable lot.
PINE AND ALBION—Modern dwelling.
FALLON—No. 722, two brick dwellings.
FRANKLIN—No. 560.
EIGHTH—No. 138, above Walnut, store and dwelling.
LANCASTER AVENUE—Modern dwelling and large lot.
LOCUST—No. 4106, handsome residence.
SHIPPEN—No. 1125, store and dwelling.
SPRUCE—Nos. 4101 and 4107, two modern residences.
FORTIETH—No. 540, modern residence.
WATER—No. 5, above Market, valuable store.
GROUND RENTS—$21 a year.
STOCKS.
$1000 first mortgage bond Bald Eagle Valley Railroad.
100 shares Green and Coates Railway Company.
50 shares Germantown, Fourth and Eighth streets.
20 shares Enterprise Insurance Company.
$2000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Consolidated Bonds.
Share in the Philadelphia Library and Athenæum.
150 shares American Anti-Incrustator Company.
62 shares First National Bank, Camden.
8 shares Southwark Bank.
15 shares Union Transportation Company.
3 shares Empire Transportation Company.
25 shares Central Transportation Company.
25 shares Adams Express (old).
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
Catalogues now ready. [10 12 2t

SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT PIANO FORTE, FINE CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FINE MATTRESSES, STOVES, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock, at the N. W. corner of Eighth and Spruce streets, by catalogue, the entire superior Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture. [10 12 2t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

SALE ON MONDAY, October 28, will include—
ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of C. Stikel, deceased. Three-story brick Dwelling, southwest corner Jefferson and Twenty-third streets.
ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Same Estate—Three-story brick Dwelling, northwest corner Twenty-third and Wright streets.
PEREMPTORY SALE—Large Lot of Ground, 100x248 feet, northeast corner of Second street and Allegheny avenue. Three fronts.
WALLACE STREET—Two-story brick Dwelling, No. 716.
NORTH SIXTH STREET—Seven modern three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, and 2423, above York street. [10 12 13t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SALE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, an assortment of elegant Furs, consisting of Mink, Sable, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, Fitch, and other Furs, Muffs, Collars, and Capes; also, Children's Furs and Skating Caps, Gentlemen's Caps, Gloves, and Collars; Sleigh and Carriage Robes, etc.
The Furs can be examined on Monday.

SALE OF A COLLECTION OF SILVER AND COPPER AMERICAN AND FOREIGN COINS, MEDALS, ETC.
On Tuesday Afternoon,
Oct. 15, at 3 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a collection of Silver and Copper American and Foreign Coins, Medals, etc.
Catalogues will be ready for distribution at the Auction Store on Friday. [10 12 2t

Sale at No. 918 Filbert street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE CARPETS, GLASSES, ETC., ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
Oct. 16, at No. 918 Filbert street, will be sold, the entire Household Furniture, comprising Hair-cloth Parlor Furniture; Brussels, Ingrain, and Venitian Carpets, Pier Glasses, Chamber Furniture, Beds and Bedding, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, etc.
Catalogues can be had at the auction store on Friday. [10 14 2t

50,000 FEET OF ROSEWOOD WALNUT AND ASH VENEERS.
On Wednesday Afternoon,
At 3 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, an invoice of about 50,000 feet of Rosewood, Walnut, and Ash Veneers, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
The veneers will be open for examination on Wednesday morning. [10 14 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., by catalogue,
On Wednesday Morning,
October 16, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large assortment of new and desirable goods worthy of special attention. [10 12 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS, Wax and China Dolls in great variety, China Toys, Toy Sets, Cups and Saucers, China Mugs, Work Boxes Albums, Pocket Wallets, Travelling Bags, Velvet Companions, Memorandum Books, Meerschaum and Brier Pipes, English Scissors, Knives, etc., by catalogue, on a credit.
On Wednesday Morning,
Commencing at 10 o'clock.
Particulars in future advertisements. [10 14 2t

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BOXES! BOXES! BOXES!
Franklin Planing Mill, all kinds of Boxes, Fox Shooks and Lap Boards made to order. Also, lumber for sale, worked to suit customers. Also, White and Hard Pine Flooring. C. M. WHITING, N. E. corner of GIRARD Avenue and VIENNA St. [9 30 1m

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1867.

The Temperance Reform and Prohibitory Laws.

The success of sumptuary legislation in restraining intemperance has not been so great as to justify the hope, which some seem to entertain, that in it we have the great panacea against the evils which are acknowledged to flow from the excessive use of alcoholic drinks. In the first place, prohibitory laws are of no avail unless sustained by public sentiment; and the existence of a public sentiment which will sustain and carry out such laws, implies a condition of moral restraint on the part of the community at large which would go very far of itself to check and eradicate the very evils against which the laws are directed. In other words, you have got to make a community practically a temperance community before you can make a prohibitory law successful.

Those who rely mainly, or to any very great extent, upon prohibitory legislation, do not comprehend the philosophy of the evil against which they contend. They apparently assume that in the *sale* of intoxicating drinks we have the chief cause of their use; so that if the sale can be stopped the evil will be eradicated. But a seller implies a buyer. Men do not offer for sale that for which there is no demand. The sale of alcoholic drinks only meets an existing demand—a demand, it is true, which the traffic may in part have assisted to produce, but for which it is by no means primarily responsible. Intemperance has its root in men's appetites, and this appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether a natural or an acquired one, is one of the most widely diffused among the human family. We find it among all nations and tribes. The *sale* of liquors is only an incident which has grown up out of this widespread and dominating appetite. When, therefore, reformers place their chief reliance upon repressing the incident, without grappling with the cause, they make a fatal mistake. The moment the evil is reached in its root, that moment all its incidents are reached also. It is far easier, as well as more philosophical, to suppress the sale of intoxicating drinks by abolishing their use than it is to suppress their use by prohibiting their sale.

The early history of the temperance reformation may be studied with profit. That was emphatically a movement for the moral education of the masses. The community was enlightened upon the physical and social evils growing out of intemperance. Direct efforts were made to reclaim the drunkard and to prevent others from falling into his condition. The result was that the social customs of the entire people were very much changed. Liquors were banished, or much less widely used. Thousands of liquor shops were closed, not by prohibitory laws, but by the absence of patrons. The reformation went on and accomplished great good. So long as the efforts of temperance men were directed primarily to reaching and controlling the appetites of men through moral influences, involving the coöperation and voluntary efforts of those whom they were seeking to reform, they had all the success due to so great and good a work. But when reformers tired of this slow process of moral education and voluntary, self-imposed restraint, and attempted to make men temperate by law, and that law directed not against the use, but the sale of alcoholic drinks, that moment they abandoned their true line of work, lost the power of those great moral influences which they had been so successfully wielding, arrayed against themselves a host of new enemies, and brought the temperance reformation to a stand-still. For more than twenty years the efforts of temperance reformers have been expended in promoting sumptuary legislation. It is time that the results of these efforts should be carefully examined. A new generation has grown up, comparatively uninstructed in the facts and truths which were once relied upon to exert a restraining influence upon men's appetites. It cannot be denied that intemperance has greatly increased. Drinking customs in private and social life, which were once well-nigh banished, are again establishing themselves. They are no longer tabooed by the moral sentiment of the community. The grosser forms of the vice are becoming more common and shameless. In a word, the reform has gone backwards to almost the point whence it first started. These are results which should set serious men to thinking, and to re-examining the whole subject. That some error has been committed is obvious. What is it? To our own mind, it seems clear that a fundamental mistake has been made in attempting to substitute repressive legislation, directed against the liquor-seller, for moral influences addressed to the reason and conscience of the drinker. The battle has been transferred to a wrong field. The incidental has usurped the place of the fund mental. The attempt has been made to substitute physical for moral force, and it has proved a failure.

GENERAL SICKLES' REQUEST DENIED.—The Administration, it is said, will refuse General Sickles a court of inquiry. This is equivalent to abandoning the charges which were made against him. Public sentiment has already vindicated General Sickles, and the verdict of a court of inquiry could have added nothing to it. His removal was purely political, and had no other ground than his faithful execution of the law. The refusal of the court shows that the Administration dare not meet on fair ground.

Need of an Amateur Opera in Our City.

PHILADELPHIA has in times past succeeded in accomplishing what nearly every city of the world has attempted and failed in. She has, out of her native talent, created an amateur opera troupe, which has, without professional assistance, performed successfully seven, at least, of the masterpieces of the great composers. This triumph, over which we feel and have before expressed just local pride, was accomplished under the management of the lamented Signor Perelli. Through his exertions, the necessary talent was found and educated; by his *prestige* he succeeded in securing a class of patrons which insured success from the outset; and finally, by his judicious training and personal popularity, we were presented with a session of as fine performances as we need wish to attend. This was done without any aid from those sources which were originally created solely for the purpose of fostering native talent. The American Academy of Music, that institution whose name, when compared with its actions, is a standing joke in all circles, never thought of lifting a finger to help him. But in this it but preserved the unity of its entire course of conduct. When it was inaugurated we were told that, beneath its benign care, we were to have home talent cultivated, and be made independent of foreign performers. It was to collect a library of musical works which are not accessible to individuals; in fact, it was to be the centre of music in the United States. It was, in truth, to be a model of the *Conservatoire* in Paris or Milan. It has proved a miserable failure in accomplishing its desired ends; and if to-day we would secure any native ability, we must look entirely to private enterprise, and not to that institution which was ostensibly the head and front of such a reformation. Signor Perelli, by his individual efforts, overcame the greatest obstacles in the path of a successful amateur opera. He collected the material, which was a great thing, and he demonstrated that such an undertaking was practicable, and could be made a success.

Having proved the feasibility, and while yet meditating greater efforts, the indomitable Perelli was gathered to his fathers. We greatly fear that with his premature death will come a termination to the organization of amateur operas. After having proved, to the surprise and envy of New York, which four times made a similar attempt and failed, that the Quaker City could supply and support an amateur troupe, it seems hard that the death of one man should put an end to the bright prospects on which we were entering. We earnestly hope that some one who enjoyed the confidence of Perelli, and who knows all about the needs and the minutiæ of the undertaking, will now stand up and call around him the members of the troupe and proceed to arrange for another season. All the material is at hand. The voices which delighted us eighteen months ago are still in our midst, and are doubtless willing to do their part again towards affording innocent pleasure to our people. Doubtless most of the scores of the music are within reach, and it is certain that the old audiences stand ready and anxious to do their part towards aiding the enterprise both with their presence and subscriptions. All that is needed is a leader, some one who can unite the elements of the old troupe, who will be acquiesced in as the head by all, who can manage such an attempt, and who can have some of the old *prestige* of Perelli's name. We hope that such an one can be found. We are not sufficiently familiar with the musical world to suggest any suitable gentleman for the task, yet there doubtless is some one who possesses all the qualifications we have pointed out. If he will but appear, and the effort started, we feel assured that our best citizens would hasten to encourage the attempt by every means in their power.

The idea on which the plan of Signor Parelli was founded commends itself in many ways. It supplies a source of innocent amusement to a class who are opposed to attendance on general theatrical or even operatic entertainments. No sane person objects to the drama because of the inherent evil of seeing persons assume characters, and act or sing them well. It is not the natural ill effects, but it is the surroundings, the associations, into which one is thrown by attendance. We do not know who may be our neighbors, and what low character we may meet, and be contaminated and insulted by meeting. It is this which deters many who really enjoy most keenly the pleasure of music, from going where that proper and refined taste could be gratified. But in the case of the amateur opera this evil is avoided, and no such objection can be raised. By the system of subscription the attendance is made select and perfectly respectable. All irregularities on the stage to which we are subjected at the professional opera are guarded against, and we meet ladies and gentlemen listening to ladies and gentlemen, without injury to any and with pleasure to all. Upon this ground alone we would deem the discontinuance of the Italian opera as a real deprivation. But when it enables us as well to show our superiority over vaunting New York, and to maintain as a success that which no other city could maintain, we see a double reason for making it a characteristic feature of our local amusements. It proves by actual trial what we have always declared, that the greatest cultivation and the most sincere love of music and the arts, in any city in America, is to be found in Philadelphia. We can only repeat our hope that this living evidence of our taste and talents will not die with the death of its lamented projector.

Progress of the Garibaldian Movement.

It would seem from the latest advices that, despite the confinement of Garibaldi, the Italian efforts against Rome are not relaxed. The attempt when first made was deemed a certain failure. The Catholic organ in Louisiana, the *Picayune*, sneered at and bitterly denounced the movement. It said:—

"A higher and wider, and much more solid reputation than Garibaldi's would go down under two such fiascos as that of Aspromonte and the late filibustering abortion. In his case they leave his reputation irrevocably stranded, for they invite criticism, and criticism shows the hero of the red shirt to be but a blockhead of an enthusiast. Something similar to this was the judgment of the man who knew his uses thoroughly, and made the most of them, the wisest Italian politician since Machiavelli, Cavour. The latter, whose unscrupulous, underhand, and scandalous policy debauched the Neapolitan army and navy, and, as a consequence, made invasion of the kingdom a mere *promenade militaire*, must have greatly enjoyed, in his own cynical way, the popular delusion that hailed Garibaldi 'Liberator of the Two Sicilies.' He knew that Garibaldi's reputation was a sham, his self-imposed mission a delusion, his name a convenient rallying cry for young Italy, a drag-net for the material aid and comfort to be drawn from the anti-Catholic bigotry of England. It was thus he rated him, and thus rating, used him accordingly. Garibaldi's numerous failures and blunders since, in civil as well as in military affairs, when left to his own volition or invention and resources, show indisputably that he has not been underestimated. The prompt, vigorous, honorable, and decisive action of the Italian Government in the late emergency not only disposes of Garibaldi and his would-be imitators, but gives a death-blow to all anarchical aspirations in Italy."

It seems now, however, as though this judgment was premature. It is certain that the war, if war it can be termed, continues, and it may be that it has gained sufficient headway to become formidable. We do not, however, anticipate any permanent success from the attempt, as the great powers are all of them interested in the protection of the Holy See from destruction. Great interest must, however, be felt in the result, as it was predicted at the Cathedral, in our city, that it was not impossible that the Holy Father might be compelled to take up his permanent residence in our midst.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"QUEEN"
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING,
Insures Dwellings, Merchandise, and Manufactories, on most liberal terms and at current rates.
SABINE & ALLEN, Agents,
10 10 12t No. 419 WALNUT Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend, No. 28, of THREE (3) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
E. WISTERVELT, Secretary.
Pittsburg, Oct. 8, 1867. 10 11 6t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—
Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it
Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.
Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.
9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.
THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND BEST ORGANIZED COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN THE CITY.
PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING, in all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.
PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, COMMERCIAL LAW, BUSINESS FORMS, ETC.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Students received at any time, and instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. Catalogues furnished gratis on application.
The CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC AND BUSINESS MANUEL for sale at the College.
Price, $1·25. 10 2wsmlm

POST OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 11, 1867.
The mails for HAVANA, Cuba, per Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, will close at this Office on TUESDAY, October 15, 1867, at 6 o'clock, A. M.
11 HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—FORTY-THIRD SESSION OF LECTURES.—The General Introductory will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING next, October 14, at 7½ P. M., by Professor GROSS. The regular lectures will begin the day after, at 10 A. M. 10 9 5t

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL meeting of the UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION will be held on the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., in the rooms of the Association, N. W. corner of SEVENTH and SANSOM Streets, when an election will be held for Officers and Managers of the Association for the ensuing year.
JOHN H. ATWOOD, Secretary.
10 12 3t4p

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 18 4p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*.—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 6 6mw

WE'LL RALLY ROUND THE FLAG.—The Union Republican citizens of the TWELFTH WARD favorable to the election of General GRANT to the Presidency of the United States, are requested to meet on MONDAY EVENING, October 14, 1867, at 8 o'clock, at the house of JOSEPH EDWARDS, FIFTH Street, above Green.
WILLIAM B. MANN,
CONRAD S. GROVE,
T. CHALKLEY WOOD,
M. HALL STANTON,
CHARLES M. WAGNER,
WILLIAM S. TOLAND.
It

ALUMNI GIRARD COLLEGE.—At a meeting of this Society, held on the 10th day of October, 1867, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—
"Resolved, That the Alumni of Girard College have heard with great satisfaction of the re-election of Professor WILLIAM H. ALLEN and Miss JANE MITCHELL to the positions which they formerly held in the Institution, and the duties of which they discharged with so much ability and efficiency; and, further, that we believe, from our own knowledge and experience, that the best interests of the College will be thereby promoted."
By order of the Society,
10* WILLIAM H. McCONNELL, Sec'y.

SIXTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1867.

RESOURCES.		
Notes and Bills Discounted	$1,139,659 19	
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of the United States	500,000 00	
Real Estate (productive)	131,057 24	
		$1,770,716 34
Legal-tender Notes and Specie	$237,167 00	
National Bank Notes	21,964 00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	13,836 91	
Premiums	29 312 46	
Due from other Banks	250,263 11	
		612,503 48
Expenses and Taxes		16,798 96
Total		$2,400,018 78
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock, full paid		$1,000,000 00
Circulation		417,500 00
Deposits		938,216 06
Profits		44,302 72
Total		$2,400,018 78

I, Joseph P. Mumford, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
10 8 w6mst JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH" MAY always be found at the Cigar and Periodical Store No. 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street, just below Locust. 9 28 19t

SKIN DISEASES!

"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT."
Have You Tetter?
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT."
Have you Scald Head?
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT."
Have You any Skin Diseases?
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT."
A Speedy Cure Guaranteed.
Swayne's Ointment

Is warranted a quick and sure cure. It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant. Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours.

Swayne's Ointment } Cures Itch! Itch! Itch!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Tetter!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Salt Rheum
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Itching Piles!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Scald Head!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Barber's Itch!

Mayor McMichael's Confidential Clerk,
J. HUTCHINSON KAY,
S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
Was cured of a very obstinate Eruptive Disease on the face, which had baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, tried a great many remedies, finally procured
"DR. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT,"
Which made a perfect cure. Skeptics, call and see him, and he will willingly relate what "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" has done for him. 12 2 mwf4p
Sold by the leading Druggists, and at Dr. Swayne's Principal Office No. 330 N. Sixth street, above Vine.

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.]

HORTICULTURAL HALL.
THEO. HABELMANN'S
GRAND OPERATIC CONCERTS,
IN COSTUME,
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
October 15 and 16, at 8 P. M.
PROGRAMME FOR TUESDAY EVENING.
PART I.
1. Overture—"Martha".....Flotow
ORCHESTRA.
2. Song—"Thou, everywhere".....Lachner
With accompaniment of clarionet and French horn.
MR. JEAN LOUIS,
Musical Director of the Mendelssohn Society.
3. Lira—"Du hast mirviel gegeben" Max von Leuttwitz
(Thou hast given me all.)
M'ME BERTHA JOHANNSEN.
4. Duet for Two Tenors.....Grell
MR. HABELMANN AND PUPIL.
5. Tenor Solo, with accompaniment of twenty male voices—"The Image of the Rose"...Reichardt
MR. HABELMANN AND CHORUS.
PART II.
Second act of Donizetti's Grand Opera,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Lucrezia Borgia.....M'me Bertha Johannsen
The Duke Alfonzo.....Mr. Jean Louis
Gennaro.....Mr. Theo. Habelmann
Musical Director and Conductor.....Mr. S. Behrens
Leader of Orchestra.....Mr. Carl Sentz
Admission, One Dollar. No extra charge for reserved seats. Subscription Ticket (including reserved seat) admitting to both concerts, $1 50.
Diagrams now ready at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at C. W. A. Trumpler's new Music Store, No 926 Chesnut street.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commence at 8. 1t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S BAZAR.
A REPOSITORY OF
Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction.

HARPER'S BAZAR, the publication of which has just been commenced by HARPER & BROTHERS, is an Illustrated Weekly Journal, devoted to Fashion and Household Literature.

It is the first Weekly Journal of Fashion ever published in the United States. By arrangements which the Publishers have perfected, at great cost, with the most celebrated European Fashion Journals—particularly with the well-known *Bazar* of Berlin—Illustrations of Fashions for each week of the year will appear in HARPER'S BAZAR simultaneously with their publication in Paris and Berlin—an advantage which will belong exclusively to this Journal.

In a country where three hundred millions of dollars are annually expended for dry goods, to be transformed into articles of dress, trustworthy and practical instruction as to the most tasteful and economical methods of fashioning these articles become of the greatest value to American women. The BAZAR will contain full and explicit instructions, with illustrations, which will enable every lady reader to cut and make her own and her children's entire wardrobe, with a large portion of her husband's. Each alternate number will be accompanied with large Pattern Plates, containing from forty to fifty full-sized patterns, applicable to every article of wardrobe made in the family, with the necessary directions for cutting and making. Similar illustrations and descriptions of fancy work will also be furnished. These patterns will be executed in Paris and Berlin, and will surpass anything of the kind hitherto produced in this country. Frequently an elegant Colored Fashion Plate will be presented with the paper. Practical descriptions will also be given of the fashions especially in vogue in New York—the centre of fashion in America.

HARPER'S BAZAR, besides being the leading fashion journal in this country, will also aim to present before its readers the very best specimens of household literature. It will contain original and selected Serial Stories, Poetry, Novelettes, articles on the Topics of the Day (excluding politics), on Books, Art, Morals, Familiar Science, Education, Amusements, Hygiene, Etiquette, Housekeeping, Gardening, with Home and Foreign Gossip. No subject of household interest will be excluded from its columns.

In the first number of the BAZAR will be commenced a Novel, entitled "The Cord and the Crease; or, the Brandon Mystery," by James De Mille, Esq., author of "The Dodge Club." This novel has been read in manuscript by several of our most competent critics, who unanimously pronounce it, in point of interest of plot, variety of adventure, and graphic delineation of character, to be fully equal to any of the novels of Wilkie Collins.

HARPER'S BAZAR will contain sixteen folio pages, of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on superfine calendered paper, and will be published weekly, at Ten Cents per single number, or Four Dollars per year.

Ladies in the country will be supplied gratuitously through the mails with the first six numbers of HARPER'S BAZAR upon written application to the Publishers.

Postage, Five Cents for three months.

Single subscribers will be supplied from the beginning to the end of the year 1868, which will complete the first volume, for the yearly price of Four Dollars. An extra copy will be supplied gratis for every Club of five subscribers, at Four Dollars each, in one remittance; or, six copies for Twenty Dollars.

10 14 m3t HARPER & BROTHERS.
Franklin Square, New York, October, 1867.

OPENING
FINE FANCY GOODS
FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS,
BY
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
10 2 wfm PHILADELPHIA.

WENDEROTH,
CARBON MEZZOTINTS. PICTURES.
TAYLOR & BROWN.
PERMANENT
914 Chesnut St.

Attention is called to the new Carbon Mezzotints, just introduced by WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN, Artists, Nos. 914 CHESNUT Street, and 603 BROADWAY, New York.
This new style of portraiture, which is making such a stir in the art abroad, is produced by no other establishment in Philadelphia.
The merits of these pictures are:—
Absolute Permanence. { Being printed with the same material as that used in Steel Engravings, they are free from chemical change.
Softness. { They present no such hard lights and intense shadows as are common in the ordinary chemical photographs, but the lights are soft, and the shades transparent, as in nature.
Finish. { From the nature of the materials used in these pictures, they have an artistic finish which is unattainable by the former method of printing.
The public are invited to examine specimens at the only Gallery where these pictures are furnished.
WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN,
10 14 mwf 6t No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.
The Subscribers are now receiving their
FALL ASSORTMENT
OF NEW AND ELEGANT MATERIALS FOR
DRAWING-ROOM,
CHAMBER, LIBRARY, AND
DINING-ROOM
WINDOW CURTAINS,
LAMBREQUINS, CHAIR AND SOFA COVERINGS, ETC.
Comprising the Latest Importations and Newest Designs and Fabrics, in
RICH PLAIN SATINS,
BROCATELS,
LAMPISADES,
SILK TERRY, COTELINE,
SATIN DE LAINE,
PLAIN WOOL REPS,
NEW STYLE BROCHE AND SATIN STRIPED REPS AND TERRY,
French Embroidered Lace Curtains,
The richest imported, and a very large assortment of NOTTINGHAM, SWISS AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, TASSELS, ETC., all of which will be PUT UP when desired, in the newest and most tasteful manner, in town or country, by experienced and reliable workmen.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
10 14 mth6trp NO 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
POPULAR PRICES
IN
Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.
Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety together with the most extensive assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods in the market.
Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,
Dry Goods, by Piece or Package, at and under Market Rates.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
10 14 tJ1 NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

THE WEBER PIANO
Is pronounced by the First Musicians in the country
THE BEST PIANO MANUFACTURED,
For Immense Power, Sweetness, Brilliancy, and Equality of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, and Durability.
Shoninger Co. New Patent Expression Tremolo
ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
A GREAT INVENTION.
J. A. GETZE,
9 28 1m5p NO. 1102 CHESNUT STREET.

J. E. GOULD
HAS REMOVED
HIS STOCK OF
Steck & Co.'s, and Haines Bro.'s Pianos,
AND
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs,
TO HIS NEW AND ELEGANT STORE,
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 12t North Side, above Ninth.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between E. H. BAILEY and JOHN W. HAMPTON, Jr., as E. H. BAILEY & CO., Custom House Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to and all demands on the said firm will be settled by E. H. BAILEY, at the old office, No. 402 LIBRARY Street.
Philadelphia, October 12, 1867.
E. H. BAILEY,
JOHN W. HAMPTON, Jr.
E. H. BAILEY will continue as Custom House Broker and Notary Public in his old office.
E. H. BAILEY.
JOHN W. HAMPTON, Jr., having bought out PETER V. WEAVER, will continue the business of Custom House Broker and Notary Public at WEAVER'S old office, No. 402 LIBRARY Street, Room No. 1.
10 14 6t* JOHN W. HAMPTON, Jr.

CHAMPION
CLOTHES-WRINGERS
REDUCED TO $8·50.
CRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10t NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.
Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.
Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.
Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET
9 30 3m PHILADELPHIA

THE LATEST
EUROPEAN NOVELTIES
IN
BYZANTINE
CORAL,
ENAMEL
GENEVA
VENETIAN,
ROMAN,
PARISIAN
JEWELRY,
NOW OPENING BY
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 wfm PHILADELPHIA.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1867.
We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$157 92	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881.	
$202 92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$165 42	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$167 92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$154 17	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$154 17	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$80 42	do	do.	5 per cent. 10-40s.
$162 87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$157 87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
10 11m DE HAVEN & BRO.

RHEUMATISM.
RHEUMATISM.
Positively a Certain Cure.
NO QUACK MEDICINE.
NO IODIDE, POTASSA, COLCHICUM, OR MERCURY.
DR. J. P. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.
USED INWARDLY. USED INWARDLY.
A legal guarantee given, stating exact quantity warranted to cure, or money refunded.
The only permanent Rheumatic Cure prepared by a regular physician in America. It is warranted not injurious.
Best Philadelphia physicians prescribe it, and cured by it. Among them Dr. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh street.
Best lawyers and judges cured by it. Among them Hon. Judge Lee, Camden, opposite Philadelphia.
An Alderman of the city cured by it—His Honor Alderman Comly, Twenty-third Ward.
And thousands of certificates endorse its curative power, and its discovery was truly a modern miracle.
Prepared by Dr. FITLER, one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians. Principal Office
No. 29 South FOURTH St.,
BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESNUT.
Advice and consultations free of charge, daily. All orders and inquiries by mail answered. [6 22mw

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Thackeray speaks of a place in Ireland where the sense of elegance was so keen that the servant brought up the coa's for the parlor grate on a clean plate. I am—to change the subject—constantly reminded of this experience of the author of the Irish Sketch Book, when looking at the safes in the Exposition. In America we know tolerably well what a safe should be. With our pleasant practice of burning up everything once a year, it has been forced upon us to study the matter of security. We have done so practically—having the fire at hand—and successfully, inasmuch as safes are in universal use in every part of the United States. As a rule they are solid, angular objects, plainly painted green, and indicating strength rather than beauty. A few, to be sure, have been made for parlor use, and these are gay and brilliant in decoration, but they do not alter materially the broad definition. A broker, merchant, or storekeeper procures one of our green friends, and it stands quietly and faithfully in the corner, a silent sentinel, ready to perform its duties on the shortest notice. This simplicity of outward show does not seem to be acceptable to the tastes of Europe. Some of the most extraordinary objects in the Exhibition are called safes. They are constructed in the most fanciful way, and are filled with singular contrivances for doing nothing. Externally they glisten and glitter in the sun like gems, being polished and burnished with all the care that is usually bestowed on the latter. The effect is pretty enough, but it seems superfluous in an object of absolute utility. There is a safe in the French Department which has a sheet of looking-glass in front—a matter of vast convenience to the clerks, no doubt, but of very little utility in case of fire The interior is sub-divided into an infinite number of boxes, pigeon-holes, drawers, trays, secret recesses, etc. I can easily imagine a poor disconsolate $1000 bill being lost in such a maddening labyrinth.

The history of safes only extends over a period of forty years. There are many who still remember the old-fashioned "know chests," as they were called. They were simple wooden boxes, covered first with thin sheet-iron, then banded and strapped, and the whole made fast with large knobby nails, in imitation of the rivet-heads of a boiler. The wood with which these chests were constructed was submitted to a chemical process. It was saturated or soaked in salt water, or brine, and so long as the moisture was retained, served as a good non-conductor. The fibre charred instead of igniting and combustion proceeded slowly. It was found, however, in the course of time, that saturation produced decay, and, in the lapse of a few years, the wood became a mass of dry rot, exceedingly liable to take fire of its own accord, or from the slightest external circumstances. Something different had, therefore, to be discovered. It was speedily but *accidentally* found in the material called plaster of Paris. The accident was in this wise:—A young mechanic, who had been engaged in making moulds of casts with plaster of Paris, having finished his labors, was preparing to "wash up" and go home. For this purpose he attempted to heat some water in a kettle wherein previously he had mixed his plaster After stirring the fire impatiently on several occasions, he was surprised to find that the water did not get warm with its accustomed rapidity, and a further inspection showed that the kettle contained the *debris* of his plaster castings. Upon throwing them out, the difficulty was immediately obviated, and the idea of the non-conducting power of plaster of Paris was conceived. Its application as a filling for safes followed almost immediately, but several years elapsed before anything like success was attained. The calcined plaster was of no use as a fire-proof cement, unless mixed with water, and the water made the interior of the safe moist, and so mildewed and destroyed the books and papers, oxydized the iron, and laid the foundation for an early and certain decay. Premiums were then offered for fire-proof fillings, and the result has been a steady and constant improvement in fire-proof protectors, when properly made. Water is still an element used in fillings, even when called dry fillings; but it does not evaporate or lose any of its qualities until attacked by the fire. It is unaffected by the heat, or the atmosphere, or the temperature of the room in which it is kept.

There is but one American safe in the Exposition, but it is creating more discussion than all the others put together. I am under the impression that it will take the prize; at all events it deserves the most marked consideration And, indeed, Mr. Silas C. Herring, whose houses are situated at New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and Chicago, is determined that it shall have the most marked consideration. Mr. Herring, I need scarcely add, is the manufacturer. His name is well known in this branch of industry. So long ago as 1840 it came prominently before the public. In that year a great trial of safes took place at Coffee-house-slip, foot of Wall street, New York, in which all the leading fire-proof safes then climbing into popularity were destroyed, save the Salamander Safe, with which Mr. Herring was associated. Since then Mr. Herring has devoted himself exclusively to the business. The manufacture, which in the year I have named occupied a dozen men, now gives employment to more than three hundred. Mr. Herring does not think that the jury had made a sufficient examination of the various safes in the building, and he is perhaps a little irritated at the effect which mere external work seems to have on the public mind. At all events he desires a further test, and has affably proposed to make an international bonfire of their safes in competition with his own. He is willing to stake from one to fifty thousand francs on the result. This is "toeing the mark" in true Yankee fashion; but it is not all. A safe in these days is a protection, not only against fires, but against burglars. Mr. Herring therefore proposes, for a like sum, to subject his burglar-proof safe to a test by experts, in comparison with any safe now exhibited at the Exposition.

[Since the foregoing appeared in print, the following appeared in the telegraph news from Europe:]—

France—The Trial of Safes in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The competition between the English and American safe manufacturers has resulted in the success of the latter. The jury yesterday decided S. C. Herring, of New York, the winner of the wager with the Chetwoods, of England. The money will be given to a charity.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RECEIVING DAILY,
RECEIVING DAILY,
RECEIVING DAILY,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AN AUTUMN SUGGESTION.—Now, as heavy fogs arise, and searching winds commence to blow; now as the human body, exhausted like inanimate nature by the heats of summer, begins to wilt and droop, now, ere the inclement winter makes its trying onset: NOW is the time for a preparatory course of the best acclimating medicine in existence, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Fever and Ague is rampant in all parts of the country. Quinine, the physicians admit, will not quell the phase of the disease which at present pervades the entire West. It is well that it is so, for the remedy (so-called) is deadlier than the malady. But if quinine is inefficient in intermittent fevers, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is irresistible. It would be safe to make a contract, under heavy penalties, that any given "Fever-and-Ague District" should be exempted from the disorder for any particular time, provided every inhabitant would take the BITTERS according to directions, during the term of the contract. There has never been an instance in which this sterling invigorant and anti-febrile medicine has failed to ward off the complaint, when taken duly as a protection against malaria. Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the officinal specifics, and now prescribe this harmless vegetable tonic, and nothing else, as a preventive and cure for all the forms of chills and fever. Vigor is the thing most needful in these cases, as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affections, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the safest, surest, and most wholesome strengthening preparation that human skill has yet concocted.

GRAND DISPLAY OF PITTSBURG GRAPES.—On Tuesday and Wednesday, October 15 and 16, will be on exhibition, at the Philadelphia depot of the Knox Fruit Farm and Nurseries, No. 727 Market street, upwards of fifty different varieties of grapes, including many new kinds of great promise. Amateurs and the public generally are invited to call and see them.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a year saved is TEN HUNDRED EARNED, and this every respectable family may do by having one of Dr. HUMPHREYS' cases of HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS. With one you may treat successfully nine-tenths of all diseases occurring in the family, thus saving this amount in pain, suffering, loss of time, and doctors' fees. Price $10, sent by express free on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 BROADWAY, N. Y., General Depot, No. 637 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

THE great Combination Sewing and Buttonhole Machine is destined to supersede all others in the market. This is evident from the wonderful popularity this machine has acquired in a few months. The like was never before known. We understand all orders are booked and the machines delivered in turn as fast as possible from the depot, at Eleventh and Chesnut.

"LET US SETTLE DOWN"—And in doing that, let us all, the winners and the losers in the election, get new suits of Fall Clothing, the former because having won, it is appropriate to appear to the best advantage, and the latter because they have lost, that they may look as though they had won. This arrangement can be effected satisfactorily, and at little cost, by visiting Charles Stokes & Co's Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.—One dollar subscribed towards the endowment of the Riverside Institute not only secures a fine steel-plate engraving, but guarantees one present, which may be the first on the list, worth $40,000.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

IT IS WELL to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. Sold by all druggists.

SURPASSED BY NO OTHER, AND MADE BY HAND.—
The "Model Shoulder Seam Shirt."
The "Model Shoulder Seam Shirt."
The "Model Shoulder Seam Shirt."
McINTIRE & BRO., No. 1035 Chesnut street.

LOOKING GLASSES and Picture Frames, wholesale and retail, at B. F. Reimer & Co.'s, No. 624 Arch street, manufacturers. Mouldings of every style on hand and made to order.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL surpasses all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure of Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, No. 510 Minor street.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!
Great Inducements!
Great Inducements!
Great Inducements!
At Oak Hall!
At Oak Hall!
At Oak Hall!
At Oak Hall!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Splendid Assortment!
Splendid Assortment!
Splendid Assortment!
Splendid Assortment!
NOTE.—*People who don't believe advertisements should come and see our stock and our establishment.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE.
ON THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

LEE—BATEMAN.—On Wednesday evening, October 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. D. S. Miller, D. D., Mr. CHARLES W. LEE to Miss LIZZIE D., only daughter of Walter M. Bateman, Esq., both of this city. (Bucks county papers please copy.)

MANDERFIELD—REIGLE.—On the 10th instant, by Rev. J. A. Riley, THOMAS T. MANDERFIELD to MARGARET A. REIGLE. No cards.

VIRTUE—DAVIS.—August 8, by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Mr. CHARLES HOWARD H. VIRTUE and Miss SALLIE C. DAVIS, both of this city.

DIED.

AGAR.—On the 12th instant, MIRIAM W. AGAR. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, George Souder, No 630 Division street, Camden, N. J., on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

MEALEY.—On the 13th instant, Mrs. ANN MEALEY, aged 57 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1134 Carpenter street, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. Funeral service at St. Paul's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

RUDD.—On the morning of the 12th instant, Commodore JOHN RUDD, U. S. N.

STOCKTON.—At Burlington, N. J., on the morning of the 11th instant, MARY V. B., daughter of Samuel W. and Mary A. Stockton, in the 17th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her parents' residence, on Monday evening, the 14th instant, at 7 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery, on Tuesday morning at 10½ o'clock.

SMALL STENCIL-PLATES FOR MARKING clothing, books, etc., and larger sizes suitable for store or manufacturers' use, are furnished to order by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth

TOBACCO NEEDLES FOR THOSE WHO are curing tobacco, enabling them to string the stalks upon laths or slate very quickly. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THESE DO NOT RUST — GALVANIZED Hitching Hooks, Clothes-line Hooks, Awning Hooks, Staples, Rings, Meat Hooks, Shutter Bolts, Stay Nails, Turn-buckles, and other Hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6mSp] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN,
8 28wsm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUVENIR MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION IN HORTICULTURAL HALL, TO THE MEMORY OF GEO. COOKMAN, ESQ., DECEASED.—But a short fortnight ago, the spirit of George Cookman departed from this world, and Philadelphia lost one of its worthiest citizens. In memory of the great and good influence he exerted while here—in memory of his Christian character, his constant friendship, and his worth—the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was the second President, called to a souvenir meeting all who honored his memory. Last evening it took place. Horticultural Hall had not left to itself a vacant seat, or hardly standing room. A vast assemblage it was—numbering, perhaps, three thousand—who came to give by their presence exhibition of sympathy, and a recognition of the true value of him who but lately mingled with them. The stage—reserved for the members of the Association—was filled; the galleries were thronged; the body of the house was one vast sea of upturned faces. There was a solemnity manifest which could not but impress the stranger entering the hall.

At the appointed hour the exercises were commenced with the singing of a dirge like hymn by the Washington Square choir, who had kindly volunteered their services.

Rev. E. R. Beadle, D. D., read portions of the Scriptures, following which prayer was offered by Peter B. Simons, Esq., President of the Association.

A hymn, in which the great congregation joined, was then sung, commencing with:—

"Servant of God, well done!
Thy glorious warfare's past!
The battle's fought, the race is won,
And thou art crown'd at last!"

The President of the Association addressed the meeting as follows:—We have come to-night to consider one of those manifestations of Providence which are so mysterious in their workings. But a few weeks ago we followed to the tomb all that was earthly of our departed brother, who has departed for that better and brighter world. He was one who loved his Saviour, who labored for His cause. Everywhere he served his glorified Master, and proclaimed himself a soldier of the cross. The last time that I heard him speak in public was during this last summer, when, standing in the midst of a great congregation in Montreal, he proclaimed:—"The heart that is consecrated to Christ is the only power that is needed to carry on this work." George Cookman is gone! We shall clasp his hand and see his smiling face no more, but the influence of those words are as imperishable as truth itself! It was truth. Nothing is necessary but a heart consecrated to Christ. As we go down the valley of the shadow of death is it not reasonable that we should raise our hands and implore our heavenly Father that all which was lovely and beautiful and glorious in his character might be ours to possess; that we might be enabled to follow him even as he followed Christ?

Dear friends, it is a solemn thing to die; but yet it is a more solemn thing to live. To the young men present to-night, let this truth be impressed upon their hearts. If it is a solemn thing to battle with the realities of death, it is still a more solemn thing to live; because the life you live is the preparation you make for that journey through the valley of the shadow of death. Oh! then let us pray from our hearts to-night that our lives may be his Christian life; that we may emulate his noble example; and when we go down to that gloomy valley, may it be illumined by the holy light which Christ sheds: then we can say, "Oh death, where is thy victory! O grave, where is thy sting!" Blessed be God that giveth the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

George W. Mears being next called upon, said that in calling up the memories of the past, he remembered the inauguration of the weekly prayer-meeting by a few young men, who met at their several houses in the years 1858 and 1859. It was at one of these meetings that he had met their departed friend. When he sung it was with an earnestness, and when he prayed it was with a fervor and yearning, as if his whole soul went out to his Maker. In succeeding years he had met him upon the floor of the Corn Exchange. They were the best of friends, and those who, being members of the 'Change and Christians, were drawn into a closer fellowship with each other. During his every-day life, George Cookman, to him, observed the same Christian demeanor He was a man of great friendliness, of warm-heartedness, always in humor, and somehow all our hearts were drawn towards him. We all felt that he was a Christian and that he bore the highest title of God's noblest creation—an honest man.

Following these remarks, that familiar hymn to all Christians, "Rock of ages, cleft for me," was sung.

Addresses were then made by the Rev. E. R. Beadle, D. D., and Mr. James White, who, having long known their late brother, called up pleasant instances of his past life, of his labor for God, of his kindness to his fellow man, of his noble Christian character.

Mr. White said that, when walking to the Hall that evening, the one thought impressed him:—"How strange it will seem to me that George Cookman will not be there!" And shall I be charged with entering the territory of superstition, or for one moment speaking of the realm of fancy, if I dare to give utterance to the sentiment of feeling that now fills my heart; if I simply say that his sweet-robed spirit mingles with us in this assemblage; for is it not said, "Are they not ministering angels, sent to minister to those that are heirs of salvation?" Oh! let these young Christians whom I see about me stand up as he stood up, manfully battling for their Master, Jesus.

After a short but interesting address by George H. Stuart, Esq., John B. Gough spoke as follows:—Some person may ask, "Why came a stranger here? He knew him not. Why mourns he with us?" I do not feel myself a stranger to any Christian man. Whilst sitting here I have listened to the words that have been uttered to the memory of our departed Christian brother. My heart has been touched by looking at this vast assemblage of young men, who are exerting an influence in the world for Christ, and I have felt that this meeting, devoted as a memorial to one so upright and worthy who has gone, will be of eminent service to the Young Men's Christian Association. * * * What a glorious record has this one brother made! What a victory has he achieved for Christ!

After some remarks by Rev. Alfred Cookman, brother of the deceased, the meeting closed with a benediction.

CITY POLITICS—MEETINGS THIS EVENING.—It appears that the political campaign in this city is not entirely over, announcements for meetings this evening being made as follows:—

The Tenth Ward Democratic Association will meet at the corner of Broad and Race streets.

The Twelfth Ward Republicans who are favorable to the election of General Grant to the Presidency will meet at 8 o'clock, at the house of Joseph Edwards, on Fifth street, above Green.

The Twentieth Ward Democratic Association will meet at the corner of Thirteenth street and Girard avenue.

The Democracy of the Seventh Division of the Twenty-sixth Ward are taking time by the forelock. They will meet at the southeast corner of Seventeenth and Shippen streets, to organize for the ensuing year.

Dr. Swann's "Constitutional Union Club" will hold a special meeting at No. 413 Chesnut street, at 7½ o'clock.

OUR MEDICAL COLLEGES all commence operations this week. At 12 o'clock to-day, the general introductory to the one hundred and second course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, will be delivered by Professor Joseph Leidy, M. D.

The general introductory to the forty-third course of the Jefferson Medical College will be delivered at half-past 7 o'clock this evening, by Professor Gross. The regular lectures will commence at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The general introductory to the twentieth course in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, will delivered at 8 o'clock this evening, by Professor Arrowsmith.

The introductory to the eighteenth course in the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania will be delivered on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, by Professor Isaac Comly, M. D.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Martin McCale was arrested yesterday on the charge of committing an assault and battery on John McCleary. McCleary, who a Republican, refused to vote the Democratic ticket, when McCale struck him in the head and ribs, breaking one of his ribs. The accused was held by Alderman Ramsdale in $800 bail.

FALSE PRETENSE.—Frederick Martin, keeper of a cigar store in the northern part of the city, was arrested on Saturday on the charge of false pretense. It is alleged that he disposed of his stock of cigars, with the good-will of his store, to a gentleman who, on taking possession, was notified that he could not occupy as Martin had no right to dispose of the good-will. Alderman Beitler held the accused in $1000 bail.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Mr. Johnson on the Elections.

His Uneasiness About Impeachmen

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.

Mr. Johnson on the Situation.

The *National Republican* of this morning contains the following:—

On Saturday a large number of gentlemen and ladies called on the President—many to pay their respects. Among those on official business was Major-General Schofield. A gentleman who had no official business with the President, but who, as a conservative Republican, merely made a friendly call, informs us that he found Mr. Johnson in a very agreeable mood. He discoursed quite freely upon the political situation.

He did not seem to be surprised by the result of the recent elections. He referred to the fact that in several of his printed speeches he had said that the people would in good time teach their public servants the right way; that the people could be trusted, etc. They often exhibit more wisdom, he remarked, than Presidents, Congresses, or conventions.

His attention was called to an analysis of the recent election in Ohio, where two great parties presented each its ticket. The people looked at them discriminately and took the soldiers' standard-bearer, Hayes, of the Republican party, thus seemingly rebuking the Democrats for nominating a Vallandigham man like Thurman, instead of a soldier, and accepted and elected the Legislature of the Democratic and conservative party to prevent the re-election of a radical like Wade, thus repudiating the two extremes in politics, and then at the same election they buried the disturbing question of negro equality beneath a majority of fifty thousand votes. The President listened to this statement, and said:—"It is a remarkable fact. It is the logic of events; it is the true lesson of the election, and what makes the fact still more remarkable is that this wonderful discrimination was made by the people themselves at the polls, and that these extraordinary results were obtained in the face of the misrepresentations that were continually made in the press and upon the stump, and furthermore, that the government of the State was in the hands of the radicals, and the treasure of these wealthy men was poured out like water to aid them in carrying the State. The people have conquered in spite of these appliances, and have pointed out the right way for others, disregarding the two dangerous extremes, and taking the safe, high conservative ground, as laid down in the August Philadelphia Convention of 1866; looking to the Constitution for the preservation of the States, and in favor of pure loyalty and a united and free country."

During this conversation the President remarked that he thought the lesson taught by the people of Ohio, as indicated above, was correct, and he had been and should be guided by it. He said the thousand and one reports set afloat about what he was about to do in reorganizing his Cabinet were unauthorized and untrue. Whatever he did in that direction would be the subject of careful thought and for the best interests of the public good, so far as it was in his power to reach such a result.

Impeachment.

The *Intelligencer*, this morning, appears nervous about impeachment, having several articles upon that subject. It says:—"Congress is a mere excrescence upon the body politic. It has no element of nationality in it. The radical Congress, from the first, at its preliminary caucus, indecently, and in advance of the President's Message, proclaimed its supremacy to the Government. It has ever since usurped all the powers of the Federal Government, threatening to abolish both the Executive and the Judiciary. From the beginning they have resorted to military force for the accomplishment of their purpose, in utter neglect and defiance of the sentiments, and wishes, and interests of the people of this country. The radicals will concede nothing—they have learned nothing. They have appealed to force, the Speaker of the House threatening force. Their plan heretofore undoubtedly comprehended the idea of deposing the President, pending his trial upon impeachment, either with or without the pretext of an unconstitutional act of Congress to be passed over a Presidential veto. They dare not now go that length. We accordingly believe that a new expedient has been proposed upon the assembling of Congress. It is currently reported that a joint resolution is to be pushed hurriedly through, prescribing the mode and manner of trials by impeachment, the provisions of which will greatly simplify the process, and enable the Senate to get to the end of the President's trial in a comparatively very short time."

As these remarks echo the feeling of the Executive, he is evidently uneasy at the prospect ahead.

Philadelphia Politicians.

A formidable delegation of Philadelphia Democratic politicians arrived this morning, it is understood for the purpose of urging the removal of John Miller, Revenue Agent, and asking for further changes in some of the Government officials in Philadelphia.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—
United States 1881s, 111¾@112.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 112@112¼.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 108⅜@108¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 108¾@108⅞.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 106⅞@107.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 106⅞@107.
United States 10-40s, 10[illegible].
June and July 7·30s, 105½@105¾. Market dull.

New York Financial Affairs.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@112¼; do. 5-20s 1862, 112¼@112½; do. 1864, 108½@109; do. 1865, 108¾@109; do. January and July, 107¼; do. 10-40s, 100½@100¾; do. 7 3-10s June and December, 105½@105¾; January and July, 105½@105¾. The market is steady. Gold, 144; New York Central, 115½@115¾; Erie, 74¼@74½; Hudson, 128¾@129¼; Reading, 102½@102¾; Michigan Southern, 84⅞@84⅞; do. Central, 109½@109¾; Illinois Central, 122@123; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83¾@84⅛; Cleveland and Toledo, 132¾@133¼; Rock Island, 99¼@99⅜; Pacific Mail, 143¾@144; Canton Company, 45@46; Mariposa, 8¼; Western Union Telegraph, 36¼@36¾; Boston Water Power 118¾@119¼; Toledo and Wabash, 43½@44; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 26⅞@27.

The Pan-Anglican Synod.

The following is the pastoral address which has been adopted by the Synod, and signed individually by the Bishops:—

"To the faithful in Christ Jesus, the Priests and Deacons, and the Lay Members of the Church of Christ in communion with the Anglican Branch of the Church Catholic.

"We, the undersigned, Bishops, gathered under the good providence of God for prayer and conference at Lambeth, pray for you that ye may obtain grace, mercy, and peace from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ our Saviour.

"We give thanks to God, brethren beloved, for the faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love towards the saints, which hath abounded among you; and for the knowledge of Christ which through you hath been spread abroad among the most vigorous races of the earth; and with one mouth we make our supplications to God, even the Father, that by the power of the Holy Ghost he would strengthen us with His might, to amend among us the things which are amiss, to supply the things which are lacking, and to reach forth unto higher measures of love and zeal in worshipping Him, and in making known His name: and we pray that in His good time He would give back unto His whole Church the blessed gift of Unity and Truth.

"And now we exhort you in love that ye keep whole and undefiled the faith once delivered to the saints as ye have received it of the Lord Jesus. We entreat you to watch and pray. And to strive heartily with us against the frauds and subtleties wherewith the faith hath been aforetime and is now assailed.

"Furthermore, we entreat you to guard yourselves and yours against the growing superstitions and additions with which in these latter days the truth of God hath been overlaid; as otherwise, so especially by the pretension to universal sovereignty over God's heritage asserted for the See of Rome, and by the practical exaltation of the blessed Virgin Mary as a mediator in the place of her Divine Son, and by the addressing of prayers to her as intercessor between God and man. Of such beware, we beseech you, knowing that the jealous God giveth not His honor to another.

"Build yourselves up, therefore, beloved, in your most holy faith; grow in grace and in the knowledge and love of Jesus Christ our Lord. Show forth before all men by your faith, self-denial, purity, and godly conversation, as well as by your labors for the people among whom God has so widely spread you, and by the setting forth of His Gospel to the unbelievers and the heathen, that ye are indeed the servants of Him who died for us to reconcile His Father to us, and to be a sacrifice for the sins of the whole world.

"Brethren beloved, with one voice we warn you; the time is short; the Lord cometh; watch and be sober. Abide steadfast in the communion of saints, wherein God hath granted you a place. Seek in faith for oneness with Christ in the blessed Sacrament of His body and blood. Hold fast the creeds and the pure worship and order, which of God's grace ye have inherited from the primitive Church. Beware of causing divisions contrary to the doctrine ye have received. Pray and seek for unity among yourselves, and among all the faithful in Christ Jesus, and the good Lord make you perfect, and keep your bodies, souls, and spirits, until the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ."

The *Pall Mall* of the 30th has the following:—The Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley returned to the Deanery, Westminster, from Scotland, last week, for the purpose, we are informed, of showing hospitality to the Bishops (especially to the American Bishops) now visiting England. All the arrangements, however, were cut short by the arrival of the melancholy tidings of the sudden and unexpected death of Sir Frederick Bruce (Lady Augusta Stanley's brother), H. B. M.'s Minister to the United States. It is well known that the Dean of Westminster declined to give permission for a weekday special service in the abbey during the meeting of the Pan-Anglican Synod. The Conference sat with closed doors, and it is said that the Dean and Chapter did not wish, even in this indirect way, to appear as indorsing all that might take place. The Dean, however, is said to have sent a very kind letter, inviting all of our American Episcopal visitors to the Abbey yesterday.

OBITUARY.

Levi Silliman Ives, D. D, LL. D.

Levi Silliman Ives, formerly Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina, and widely known for his religious writings, philanthropic works, and conversion to the Roman Catholic faith, died at his residence at Manhattanville, at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the seventy-first year of his age.

Mr. Ives was born in Meridien, Conn., on the 10th of September, 1797. At an early age he removed, with his parents, to Lewis county, N. Y.; where he lived until he attained his fifteenth year, when he was sent to the Academy at Lowville. During the last months of the war with Great Britain he served in the army, but upon the return of peace went back to school, entering Hamilton College in 1816. At first he studied for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church; but before he was ordained illness compelled him to leave the college, and upon his recovery to health his religious views became changed and he allied himself with the Protestant Episcopal denomination.

In 1820 he removed to New York, where he studied theology under Bishop Hobart, who ordained him in August, 1822. Three years later (1825) he married Rebecca, a daughter of the Bishop. After his ordination his first mission was to Batavia, Genessee county; subsequently he took charge of Trinity church, in Philadelphia, where he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop White, and in 1827 removed to Lancaster, Pa., and officiated at Christ Church. During the next year he returned to New York, and served as assistant minister at Christ Church for about six months, when he became rector of St. Luke's in this city. Here he remained until he was consecrated Bishop of North Carolina, in 1831.

While in North Carolina he became quite popular for his efforts in behalf of education and his success in providing for the spiritual welfare of the slaves. He also became widely known as a theological author from his works on the "Apostles' Doctrine and Fellowship" and the "Obedience of Faith," published in New York in 1849. When the excitement on the Oxford tracts broke out in the Episcopal Church he strongly sided with the tractarian movement and this position caused his alienation from his diocese. The fact was that he had doubted the truth of the Protestant faith for a long time, and in 1852, while on a visit to Rome, openly renounced his faith and was admitted to the Catholic Church.

This conversion on his part was severely denounced by the Protestant religious papers in the United States, and upon his return he defended the act in a work entitled "The Trials of a Mind in its Progress to Catholicism." (London and Boston, 1864.) After his return to America he became Professor of Rhetoric in St. Joseph Theological Seminary, and lectured in the convents of the Sacred Heart and the Sisters of Charity. He also occasionally lectured in public, and served as an active President of a conference of St. Vincent de Paul. About ten years ago he conceived the idea of founding a home in this city for vagrant and orphan children of Catholic parentage; and having obtained the approval of Archbishop Hughes, set energetically to work to carry out his designs.

The result of his philanthropic labors was the establishment of the Catholic Male Protectory and the House of the Holy Angels, two of the most deserving charitable institutions in this State. They were first located in New York, but were afterwards removed to Westchester county, where they are now in operation. Both were under the charge and direction of the Society for the Protection of Destitute Catholic Children, of which the deceased was President from its incorporation to his death. Dr. Ives was a very able gentleman and eloquent speaker, and his death will be much lamented by our Catholic community, and by the public in general.—*N. Y. Herald*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Rebecca Davis to use, vs. The Security Fire and Marine Insurance Company. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $1292·08.

George Moore vs. Luke Reilley. An action to recover a balance of purchase money for a house in Broad street. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT — Judge Sharswood. — Annie Duffy et. al. vs. James M. Patton. Verdict by agreement for defendant.

Mary McCarthy et. al. vs. James M. Patton. Verdict by agreement for defendant.

William A. Jones vs. John D. Jones. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $104 91.

Thomas Costigan vs. John Carlin. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff $224·83.

Trotter & Monges vs. Thomas A. Reeves. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff, $4852.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.

Prison cases were before the court.

Ellen McKibbon was convicted of a charge of the larceny of clothing, valued at $15·00 belonging to Mrs. Mary Green. She stole the clothing and pawned it, and when accused of it confessed.

Edward Jones was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon Officer William Irvin. On the 16th of last month the officer arrested the defendant for being drunk and disorderly, and the latter resisted him with blows. Sentenced to County Prison for sixty days, to date from the day of his arrest.

Francis Meenan, a one-armed man, was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon a policeman The officer arrested him while he was engaged in a fight with a woman, and he kicked the officer so badly that he was for some time unable to go on duty.

John O'Brien was charged with attempting to dissuade a witness from testifying. The allegation was that he attempted to induce Rachel Geiger, a witness against Elizabeth Pollard, who was charged with picking a lady's pocket in a Walnut street car, to absent herself from Court and not testify in the case.

Mr. Galton, Clerk of the Court, identified the record of the trial and conviction of Elizabeth Pollard of a charge of picking the pocket of Rachel Geiger, and also testified that Rachel Geiger was a witness in the case, but whether or not she was subpœnaed or bound to appear he could not say.

The witness who drew up the bill against Elizabeth Pollard testified that he had the name of Rachel Geiger from the Alderman's return.

Rachel Geiger testified—That she was robbed by Mrs. Pollard of $46, and had appeared before the Grand Jury; and that before the case was tried the defendant called upon her, and offered to restore her money providing she would leave the city, and not testify against Mrs Pollard.

The defense argued that there was no evidence to prove that Mrs. Geiger was subpœnaed, and that, therefore, the offense was not within the act of Assembly.

The Judge charged the Jury that if they found the fact that the defendant attempted to dissuade the witness from testifying, their verdict should be guilty; and that in such case he would afterwards decide whether this, being an offense at common law was not within the act of Assembly. Jury out.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Judge Brewster.—James Lord vs. W. Curtin. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff, $40.

POLITICAL FIGHT.—Susan Forsythe, Elizabeth McCarty, Catharine Sailor, and Bridget Riley, members of the Democracy, made an attack upon two Republican ladies on Saturday night, at Fifteenth and Benson streets. The accused went into the residence of the Republicans and made desperate threats. They were captured by Officer Kepler and taken before Alderman Mink, who held them in $500 bail, each, to keep the peace. The accused held that the success of their ticket was caused by the Republicans adhering so tenaciously to the woolly-heads, and predicted an overwhelming majority for the Democracy at the Presidential election.

MURDEROUS ATTACK.—David McCrossin and J. C. Hacket were arrested on Sunday morning by Sergeant Atkinson and others, in Pear street, near Twenty-third. Mr. McCrosgrove, an old man of sixty years of age, was in bed, when Hacket and McCrossin made a desperate attack on him, inflicting a very serious wound. Sergeant Atkinson, with Officers Jeandell and Morgan, made the arrest, and took the accused before Alderman Pancoast, who, after hearing the evidence, held them to await the injuries inflicted on McCosgrove.

HABELMANN'S two concerts occur on Tuesday (to-morrow) and Wednesday evenings at Horticultural Hall. An act of the opera of *Lucrezia Borgia* will be given to-morrow evening, with Mme. Bertha Johannsen, Mr. Jean Louis, and Mr. Habelmann in the cast in full costume. Tickets can be obtained at Trumpler's music store. Other attractions will be placed upon the programme. See the announcement elsewhere.

ATTEMPTED TO TAKE HIS LIFE.—John Cropp, who attempted to drown himself after being rescued, attempted to shoot himself. He was taken in charge, and conveyed to the Hospital, where his injuries were attended to. Cropp appears to be in a depressed state of mind, and it is supposed that while in this state he committed the act.

STEALING A WAGON.—John Manin, George Lepard, Sanders, John Langin, Joseph Schnapp, were arrested yesterday in Manayunk, on the charge of stealing a wagon from a one-armed man named John Kirks. After stealing it they took it into a yard and broke it up. They were held in $200 bail each.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A frame dwelling, occupied by Mrs. Taylor, in Thompson street, above Hanover, was injured by fire this morning to the amount of about $200.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—Cotton dull and nominal at 18 for upland middling. Flour firm, but quiet. Wheat advancing, and closed strong: red, $2·80@2·85 for prime to choice. Corn firm; white, $1·48@1·49; yellow, $1·42@1·45; mixed $1·41@1·44. Oats firm at 68@74. Rye dull; prime, $1·65. Barley firm at $1·60@1·65. Provisions steady and unchanged.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Cotton dull at 18@18½c. Flour firm, and advanced 10c.; sales of 13,000 barrels—State, $9·25@11·25; Ohio, $10·80@14·10; Western, $9·25@14; Southern, $10·85@15; California, $11·50@13·75. Wheat dull, and 1@2c. lower. Corn dull. Oats declining. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $22·40. Lard quiet at 14@14⅞.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 14

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 U S 10-40s..cp	100⅝	$400 City 6s, New...ls	101⅝
$2000 do..rg	100⅝	40 sh Morris Cl	36
$1000 Pa 6s, W L	102	100 sh Leh N stk...s30	38
$5000 do..cp	102	100 sh Read.....s30	51 3-16
$1000 City 6s, New	101⅝	100 do...s60wn	51 3-16
$5000 do..New.2d	101⅝	100 do....s60wn	51⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 U S 10-40s..rg	100⅝	6 sh Leh N stk.s5wn	38
$1200 City 6s, N..3 ctf	101⅝	10 sh Leh V R	53⅛
$2000 C & A m 6s, '83	86	52 do	53
$5000 do....ls	86	18 do	52⅞
10 sh Penna R	53		

LOST.—ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, a gold SLEEVE BUTTON, marked R. McC. A liberal reward will be given if returned to No. 32 South FIFTEENTH street. 1t

SEWING MACHINES.

GET THE BEST!
"Comparison the only test."
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE
THE FIRST PRIZE at the PARIS EXPOSITION.
Making four different Stitches with self-adjusting Tension in Shuttle.
WHITNEY & LUKENS,
GENERAL AGENTS,
9 25 wamtf NO. 1123 CHESNUT STREET.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.
On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of [illegible] will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864, do. $1[illegible] will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865, do. [illegible] will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65, do. $174·33 will be paid.
On 1881s, do. $209·33 will be paid.
On 10-40s, do. $84·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series, do. $150·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series, do. $174·33 will be paid.
(For each thousand exchanged.) msp

RICHMOND DURING THE WAR.

A SOUTHERN WOMAN'S STORY.

Interesting Revelations—Scenes and Incidents in the Rebel Capital.

Under the title of "Richmond during the War: Four Years of Personal Observation; by a Richmond Lady," there has recently been published an interesting volume which reveals more of the inner life of Richmond from 1861 to 1865 than any other publication that has yet appeared. The author is a Virginia woman, who lived in Richmond during the whole period of the war, sympathizing deeply with the Rebellion, and aiding it, like the Southern women generally, by active service in the hospitals and elsewhere. Her narrative is drawn chiefly from personal observation, although for her descriptions of battles she copies Pollard's history. Her accounts of the scenes in Richmond, the elation of the first six months of the war, the terror which seized the people at different periods, the sufferings of the poor, the starvation which stared the whole population in the face towards the close of the contest, and the incidents of the time, are told with considerable force and evident honesty.

"The Pawnee Sunday" is celebrated in the annals of the war in the South as the day of the first alarm in Richmond. Our author tells the story:—

THE PAWNEE SUNDAY.

On Sunday, the 21st of April, occurred the first of a wonderful succession of Sabbath day excitements. The services had proceeded until, just at their close in some of the churches, and in others during the last prayer, the premonitory sound of the bell on the Square disturbed the solemnity of the hour, and awoke the people to a dread sense of danger—from what source they could not tell. In an instant all was confusion. The men, in the excitement, rushed pell-mell from the churches, and the women, pale and trembling with affright, clung to their sons and husbands, wherever they could, but getting no response to their tearful question—"What is the matter? What is the matter?" Hasty embraces, sudden wrenchings of the hand, tearful glances of affection, and our men rushed to their armories, to prepare they knew not for what. On every female face was the pale hue of dismay; but mingled with it the stern, unmistakable impress of heroic resolution to yield up their hearts' most cherished idols upon the altar of their country, if need be. Silently, tearfully, our women wended their way to their homes, and from every closet the outpourings of supplicating souls, for protection to the loved ones, went up to the ear of the Eternal. The alarm, however, was groundless. It originated in a report that the Federal sloop of war Pawnee, which had been operating in Norfolk harbor, was making her way up James river, bent upon the destruction of Richmond. In a situation entirely defenseless, with no obstacles to prevent an easy and rapid communication with the city, either by land or water, it was by no means foolish to suppose such a plan possible, and even feasible.

The gala days of the war in Richmond, and the gathering of the troops in and around that city in 1861, are described in vivid colors. "The dire realities, the sickness, the mutilation, the sufferings, the miseries," says the writer, "were yet unknown; only the glory which might accrue was shadowed forth." Regiments poured into Richmond from all parts of the South; the women of the city vied with each other to clothe and feed the soldiers; sewing societies were multiplied; "heavy tents of cumbrous sailcloth, overcoats, jackets, and pantaloons of stiff, heavy material, from the sewing on which women were frequently found with stiff, swollen, bleeding fingers, were nevertheless perseveringly undertaken."

The battle of Bull Run gave the South an extravagant idea of its own power and of the weakness of the Federal Government; but our author confesses, in a later chapter, that the "enemy's elasticity was not understood by us at the South; but we were soon taught to understand the mistake we made in our estimate of the energy of the Northmen, operating through a Government as determined as themselves on the subjugation of the daring Rebels."

The narrative of McClellan's Peninsular campaign opens with this statement:—"From General Magruder himself we learned that, with his little force of *eight thousand*, he so deployed his men that he kept at bay the enemy, who brought against him an army of perhaps a hundred thousand, until the arrival of reinforcements from the army of General Johnston covered the retreat from the Peninsula." This confirms similar reports from other sources.

Of Grant's battles in the Wilderness a stirring account is given, and the following story is told:—

THE WILDERNESS FIGHT.

A Confederate officer, in speaking of one of these battles, remarked:—"I never witnessed such destruction of life. One day after a battle," said he, "my own horse being exhausted, I borrowed one to ride to a position of the field a mile or two distant. On passing a company of soldiers, I asked, 'Are there any Yankees in this direction?' they replied, 'Yes; thousands, and in line of battle.' 'Well, then,' I rejoined, 'I must retreat; this horse is a borrowed one, and however little I may care for my own capture, I do not wish my friend to lose his horse.' I had turned my horse to ride back, when they shouted, 'Halloo, soldier, but they are all dead!' I then pursued my way to that portion of the field, and such a sight met my gaze as I had never before witnessed, and pray never to see again! In a direct line for more than two miles, in every attitude of death, it seemed to me there was not a foot of earth uncovered by a human figure. In some places they lay in heaps of two, three, and four, which proved that a whole line of the enemy must have been cut down by our fire, and there they lay unburied, their ghastly features distorted in the terrible repose of an agonizing death."

The effect of Sherman's march to the sea is thus described:—

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

We hardly dare to refer to the sufferings endured by the people of that section of the South over which General Sherman drew the trail of war. Enough to say that desolation was written on almost every foot of ground, misery on almost every human heart.

* * * The fall of Savannah greatly increased the despondency in the Confederacy. Calculations of failure now took the place of calculations of success in the minds of many. The *morale* of the Georgia troops of the Army of Northern Virginia was unhappily affected by it, and desertions became frequent among them. They seemed unable to endure separation from their families, placed in such cruel distress by the devastations of the enemy that ravaged the territory of Georgia. The people began to count the cost of the sacrifices of the war, and to estimate the terrible depletion that had taken place in the armies of the Confederacy during the campaign of 1864. The causes of this extraordinary depletion can easily be made apparent. During the year that was fast drawing to a close, the prosecution of the war against us had been more vigorous, a greater number of severe battles had been fought; and consequently the casualties had been more numerous. There were in our armies, as in all large armies, a great number of stragglers; and as our situation grew more unhappy, and provisions for the sustenance of soldiers more scarce, desertion was most unworthily encouraged by our enemies.

The most striking passages of the book are those which tell the story of the suffering in Richmond during the war. We copy a few paragraphs:—

BARE MARKETS IN RICHMOND.

The markets were so ill supplied [in 1862] that they had almost as well been closed. The meats were so indifferent as scarcely to be fit for food, and fish became the staple article. To secure these it was necessary to send to market for them before the break of day, and frequently then the crowd that pressed around the fish market was so dense that many were compelled to leave without anything for a dinner except potatoes and poor beef, and the marketmen declared the people might "starve!"—they would bring in no more supplies until the tariff was withdrawn, or the sale of imported articles regulated in a manner to protect them likewise from imposition. They argued, if they were forced to pay the exorbitant demands for sugar, tea, brandy, and other articles from abroad, they had a right to charge similar prices for their meats, poultry, butter, and vegetables, or they would not sell them. The greatest inconvenience arose from the want of such articles of food as were in the power of hucksters to control. Butter and eggs were never seen, and the fishmongers grew tired of the annoyances to which they were continually subjected by their hungry patrons, and refused to keep up a supply. Finding our situation so deplorable, and soliciting relief, through a committee of citizens appointed to wait upon the Provost Marshal, the tariff was raised, and the merchandise of the hucksters again flowed into our markets. From that time until the end of the war we were entirely at their mercy. Being wholly dependent upon them for so much that was essential to existence, they charged what prices they pleased for their merchandise, and we were forced to pay them or abstain from many necessary articles of food altogether. As if to recompense themselves for time and money lost to them while the tariff was enforced by military authority, they doubled the old prices on their merchandise, and where the people groaned under the extortion before, they found the burden so much increased that the groaning was doubled in proportion. Fishmongers ran up the prices of the piscatorial tribe to such a degree, that it became no longer needful to send a servant to market before the dawn of day for a pair of shad or a rockfish for dinner, for so few could afford the luxury that the supply was greater than the demand. Butter dealers tempted the appetites of their customers with huge rolls of golden, fragrant butter, at the moderate price of one dollar per pound, increased from forty cents before the tariff existed. We were amused to see a sagacious-looking old gentleman put on his spectacles and peer curiously at a beautiful print of butter, as it stood on the table of a dealer. After a satisfactory investigation of the choice article, when asked by the polite merchant:—"Will you take this, sir?" he replied, "Oh, no, no! I only wished to see what kind of butter it could be to be worth one dollar per pound." Two and a half years later the delicious article would have readily commanded twenty-five dollars per pound!

EFFECT OF THE FALL OF NEW ORLEANS UPON PRICES.

The effect of the fall of New Orleans was felt immediately in Richmond in the increased prices charged for such articles of food as were brought from that section of our country. At once the price of sugar was enormously increased, and other groceries were made to share in the exorbitant charge upon that article. We were helpless victims of extortion. A fortunate speculator, having in store a vast quantity of salt when our troubles commenced, grew rich from the sale of this article alone, and was afterwards facetiously styled "Lot's wife."

Other incidents of the war are told as follows:—

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES DESERTED.

Only boys under the conscript age were found in the schools; all older were made necessary in the field or in some department of Government service, unless physical inability prevented them from falling under the requirements of the law. Many of our colleges for males suspended operation, and at the most important period in the course of their education our youths were instructed in the sterner lessons of military service.

The operations of the Richmond Female College were suspended, or rather, the building was given up for hospital purposes, and the excellent institution of Mr. Lefebvre was entirely broken up.

There was also a sad want of school-books. The stock on hand when the war commenced soon became exhausted, and there were no new ones to supply the consequent demand. Very few came to us through the blockade. Books were the last consideration in that eccentric trade.

There was no time for authorship or compilation, and publication was conducted under such serious disadvantages, and at such enormous cost, that it grew to be almost impossible.

SCARCITY OF PAPER.

There was a pitiable scarcity of paper. Our newspapers presented as singular a variety in appearance and size as in the character of the sheets. Some afforded a double, some a single sheet, and the most important of the dailies were issued on a half-sheet of coarse paper, and sometimes on a poor quality of brown paper. Our epistolary correspondence was carried on upon such paper as, before the war, we should have considered indifferent for wrapping purposes. Not unfrequently letters were replied to in the same envelope in which we had enclosed our missive, but carefully unsealed, turned, and the superscription addressed on the inside.

LITERATURE.

The literature of the time was almost wholly connected with the all-engrossing topic of the war. Histories of battles and sieges, of successes and defeats, of dangers by land and sea, were those with which the Confederate reader was usually entertained. But in our miseries and misfortunes we were frequently cheered by merciful visits from the Muses, who, picking their way through the blockade, and running the gauntlet of lines of battle, and ignoring whizzing balls and bursting, crackling shell, would sing a lullaby to anxious fears, or inspire strains of patriotism. The war poetry of the South would do credit to and would be proudly claimed by any nation.

Romance was little indulged. There was neither the time nor the means for it. The appearance of "Macaria," from the eloquent pen of Miss Evans, of Mobile, was a welcome exception to the literature of the times. A few books straggled to us through the blockade. "Joseph the Second and his Court," and Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables," afforded us the most pleasurable recreation and enjoyment, and added a charming variety to our reading. A few original novelettes appeared, but there was little literary endeavor. Mental improvement was pursued under difficulties well-nigh unconquerable.

FASHION.

It was not in the power of the ladies of Richmond to manufacture their domestic dresses, as did the ladies in other parts of the South, but they became proficient in making their carefully kept wardrobe (by judicious turning and mending and careful brushings and cleansing) appear quite as well as they wished in the situation in which we were placed. Luxurious dressing was altogether given up, and for neatness, taste, elegance, and refinement, even under the Confederate dress, the Southern women would compare favorably with those who never for a moment were shut out from the world of fashion and indulgence.

Our gentlemen appeared under their home-made hats, their homespun coats, or well-worn broadcloth, brushed until the threadbare appearance indicated the length of time in which it had been in service, or better, the coarse Confederate grey was the fashionable dress of the Southern gentleman.

DINNERS AND DIET.

Our style of living was quite as simple as our dress. Hotels and boarding-houses, in consequence of the high prices and scarcity of provisions, had ceased to furnish a *table d'hôte*, and "keeping apartments" was the fashionable mode of living in Richmond. "We are living in the Paris style," did not mean, however, the luxury of a suite of magnificent apartments where could be served to you all the delicacies and luxuries of the season, but generally the renting of a single room, which served at the same time the purposes of kitchen, dormitory, and parlor for the lucky family that could secure even such comfortable accommodations. The simple dinner was cooked in a saucepan on the grate, and often consisted only of potatoes and a very small quantity of meat and bread, varied with occasionally a fowl and tea.

At weddings we were served with unfrosted cake, and drank the health of the fair bride in domestic wine, if wine at all could be procured. We knew nothing of dyspepsir, and the thousand ailments of an overcharged stomach were unheard of. We practised a compulsory system of "Banting," and amused ourselves at the many laughable, yet instructive, inconveniences to which we were subjected. When invited to breakfast with an intimate friend, the inducement to accept the kind invitation was frequently, "I'll give you a cup of nice pure coffee;" and for dinners we would sometimes ask, "Will you give me something sweet?" (meaning a dessert). "Yes." "Then I'll come." There was something romantic, something novel in this mode of life, and the remembrance, though associated with much that is painful, is on the whole rather pleasant.

Tea, sugar, wines, and all imported liquors increased rapidly in expense as the supply grew scarce, but not in the same ratio as coffee, which had been in universal use at the South—the low price at which it had been purchased, and its stimulating and pleasant effects, making it agreeable, necessary, and possible for even the poorest to indulge in its use.

The leaves of the currant, blackberry, willow, sage, and other vegetables were dried and used as substitutes for tea by those who could not or did not feel justified in encouraging the exorbitant demands of successful blockade-runners and dealers in the article. When sugar grew scarce, and so expensive that many were compelled to abandon its use altogether, there were substituted honey, and the syrup from sorghum, or the Chinese sugar-cane, for all ordinary culinary purposes.

THE BREAD RIOT IN RICHMOND.

Another revelation is that of the so-called bread riot which occurred in Richmond in the spring of 1863. This event was hinted at in the despatches and letters of the time, but no particulars were given; the Richmond press suppressed the facts. Our author says:—

The rioters were represented in a heterogeneous crowd of Dutch, Irish, and free negroes—of men, women, and children—armed with pistols, knives, hammers, hatchets, axes, and every other weapon which could be made useful in their defense, or might subserve their designs in breaking into stores for the purpose of thieving. More impudent and defiant robberies were never committed than disgraced, in open light of day, and on a bright morning in spring, the city of Richmond. The cry for bread with which this violence commenced was soon subdued, and instead of articles of food, the rioters directed their efforts to stores containing dry goods, shoes, etc. Women were seen bending under loads of sole leather, or dragging after them heavy cavalry boots, brandishing their huge knives, and swearing, though apparently well fed, that they were dying from starvation—yet it was difficult to imagine how they could masticate or digest the edibles under the weight of which they were bending. Men carried immense loads of cotton cloth, woollen goods, and other articles, and but few were seen to attack the stores where flour, groceries, and other provisions were kept.

This disgraceful mob was put to flight by the military. Cannon were planted in the street, and the order to disperse or be fired upon drove the rioters from the commercial portion of the city to the Capitol Square, where they menaced the Governor, until, by the continued threatenings of the State Guards and the efforts of the police in arresting the ringleaders, a stop was put to these lawless and violent proceedings.

It cannot be denied that *want of bread* was at this time too fatally true; but the sufferers for food were not to be found in this mob of vicious men and lawless viragoes, who, inhabiting quarters of the city where reigned riot and depravity, when followed to their homes after this demonstration, were discovered to be well supplied with articles of food. Some of them were the keepers of stores, to which they purposed adding the stock stolen in their raid on wholesale houses.

The real sufferers were not of the class who would engage in acts of violence to obtain bread, but included the most worthy and highly cultivated of our citizens, who, by the suspension of the ordinary branches of business and the extreme inflation in the prices of provisions, were often reduced to abject suffering; and helpless refugees, who, driven from comfortable homes, were compelled to seek relief in the crowded city, at the time insufficiently furnished with the means of living for the resident population, and altogether inadequate to the increased numbers thrown daily into it by the progress of events. How great their necessities must have been can be imagined from the fact that many of our women, reared in the utmost ease, delicacy, and refinement, were compelled to dispose of all articles of taste and former luxury, and frequently necessary articles of clothing, to meet the everyday demands of life.

THE NEGROES.

There is a curious contrast between the thirty-fifth and fiftieth chapters of the book. The former is headed "Fidelity of the Negroes," and abounds in praises of the peaceable disposition of the blacks; the latter is headed "Trouble with the Negroes." The writer says that at the beginning of the war the slave felt "an infinite gratification in taking care of his mistress and the little ones, while his master was absent in the field." Towards the close of the war, the human chattels made use of their legs and departed, helping themselves to sufficient amounts of portable property to make amends for lives spent in earning money for the masters. The following passage tells the story:—

Domestic troubles of an irritating nature now arose to vex and annoy us. There was unquestionably an underground agency to decoy away our negro servants, or to assist any who meditated flight from their owners. Thefts of the most provoking character were everywhere perpetrated, usually under circumstances which pointed to family domestics as the perpetrators. For everything stolen purchasers could be found among the low and depraved in questionable quarters of the city, and the extraordinary amount of money obtained in Confederate figures was a temptation to dishonesty with those who did not understand the real value of the money in circulation. The storeroom or pantry of a citizen, or a gentleman's or lady's wardrobe, would be plundered and the articles mysteriously disappear, and all efforts of the police to discover the thief, or the destination of the missing goods, would generally prove unavailing, to be followed in a short time by the singular disappearance of one or more of the domestics of the robbed establishment, to be heard of no more in Richmond.

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AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

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120,000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempt)	126,562 50
84,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	84,700 00
66,000 State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	23,750 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40 00
15,000 300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150,143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000,100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
$20,000 50 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,000 par.	Market value...$1,070,289 75
	Cost. $1,030,552 05.
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills receivable for Insurances made	27,637 20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923 90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $573. Estimated value...	2,360 00
Cash in Bank, $811,102 26.	
Cash in Drawer, $447 14	41,540 00
	$1,407,321 56

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2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

FUR HOUSE,

(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,

HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,

MINK SABLE

ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.

All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

EXCURSIONS.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 10 3 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave second wharf above Arch street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip.....50 cents

Single ticket.....30 cents

Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.

L. W. BURNS, Captain. 7 22tf

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

OF

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

They are satisfied with a fair business profit.

They sell goods only on their own merits.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.

They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.

All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."

Harness from $14 to $825.

Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.

Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.

They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [27 thstu



CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,

11 Three doors above Walnut.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of CHRISTOPHER SIMON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES F. ISEMINGER, Executor of the last will and testament of CHRISTOPHER SIMON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October, inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 118 S. SIXTH Street (second story), in the City of Philadelphia. EGBERT R. NICHOLS,

10 4 fmw 5t Auditor.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILADA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW!

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 9 24 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 9 18tm

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President, *Late Cashier of the Central National Bank*

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier, *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

5 1[?]

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1§

INTERNAL REVENUE.

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29t1 JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., REMOVED TO N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia. DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every Description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand 2 22[?] Also, WOOL SACKS. JOHN T BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT COMMISSION MERCHANT, No 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24 f

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices. A. PEYSON, Manufacturer of Poudrette, 1 510[?] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

PROPOSALS

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 209 South SIXTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1867.

REPAIRS OF CAUSEWAYS AT CHESTER, PA.

Sealed Proposals, as follows, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, October 21, 1867, for materials and labor for repairs of Causeways to Government Piers at Chester, Pa., viz:—

One set, in duplicate, for delivery at such points of said Causeways and Piers, as may be required, some three hundred perches, more or less, of foundation, or one man, two man and three man stone, for a double-faced, dry stone wall, and some six hundred or less running feet of coping stone, with natural faces, similar to that already used in causeways. The coping may vary in thickness from 6 to 10 inches, in widths from 2-9 to 3-6, and in lengths from 3 to 6 feet. All the stone furnished to be of a hard and durable quality, and of such form as when laid to make a strong and compact wall.

Proposals will state the rate per perch of twenty-five cubic feet for foundation stone, and per cubic foot for coping, delivered on the premises, in such quantities and at such times as shall be required.

A second set, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering on the Causeways and Piers all the filling required. The material to be quarry dirt, earth, mud, gravel, one or more of these. The rate per cubic yard of each to be stated, and this rate to cover all expenses, including putting the material in position.

A third set, in duplicate, for furnishing all the labor and appliances necessary for repairing and building the Causeways, Walls, etc., and for doing said work in accordance with instructions given. The work to be well done, the front and back of wall thoroughly tied together. All stones laid dry.

The proposals for labor will state the rate per perch of twenty-five cubic feet laid in the wall. This rate to cover every expense of preparing foundation where necessary, of building anew, and of removing and relaying portions of old work. As far as practicable, the old materials now on the premises to be used in the construction.

Materials and labor will at all times be subject to rigid inspection and to rejection by agents of the United States. All materials to be delivered and labor performed by January 1, 1868.

Twenty per centum to be reserved on any part payment made.

The general character of work to be done, and of stone required, will be best understood by an examination of the premises.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be indorsed, "Repairs of Government Causeways at Chester."

The proposals will be opened on MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For blank forms for proposals and other information inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART, Lt.-Col. of Engineers.

10 1 6t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 18 STATE STREET, NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:—

21,621 Woollen blankets.
7,211 Rubber do.
5,058 Do. Ponchos.
68,455 Pegged Bootees, pairs.
83,125 Hand-sewed Bootees, pairs.
36,360 Hand-sewed Boots, pairs.
31,835 Pegged Boots, pairs.
22,964 Great Coats, horse.
165,992 Do. do. foot.
25,418 Grey Flannel shirts.
69,919 Domet shirts.
134 Unif. coats, Art. Musicians.
824 Jackets, Cav. do.
262 Unif. coats, Engineers.
26 do. do. Ordnance.
346 do. do. Art. Music.
981 do. do. Inft. do.
10,000 Mosquito bars.
226,325 Knapsacks.
3,999 do. straps, sets.
100,261 Haversacks, painted.
236 do. unpainted.
232,511 Canteens.
4,253 Cotton overalls.
1,249,158 Hat Numbers.
19,400 do. Feathers.
1,022 Do. Bugles, Non. Reg.
1,908 Brass Scales, N. C. S., pairs.
4,205½ Brass Scales, Sergeants, pairs.
106 Scale Buttons, prs.
434 Hosp. Stewards Letters U.
487 Hosp. Stewards Letters S.
1,542 Scale slides, pairs.
4,517 Cap Covers.
3,393 Fifes.
362 Rings for Lt. Art. Caps, pairs.
21 Red Hair Plumes.
12,008 Pickaxes.
16,825 do. handles
16,836 Axes, felling.
6,669 do. handles.
16,616 do. slings.
53,567 Hatchets.
24,969 do. handles.
19,242 do. slings.
9,636 Spades.
1,144 Shovels.
5,546 Stove-Pipe, pieces of
2 Camp Color Staffs.
35 Canteen Straps.
66,308 Mess Pans.
26,694 Camp Kettles.
2 Sibley Tents.
47 Wall Tent Flies.
3 Marquee Tents.
426 Hospital Tent Poles, sets.
58,548 Stable frocks.
244,632 C. F. drawers.
7,664 Domet do.
15,400 Trowsers, horse.
107,131 Forage caps.
82,274 Unif. hats, untrimmed.
21,396 Do. Inft., trimm'd.
3,678 Do. Cav., trimm'd.
995 Do. Art., trimm'd.
181,139 Great Coat straps.
18,468 Jackets, Cav., privates.
5,283 Unif. coats, Inft., do.
2,850 Do. do. Art., do.
247,413 Hat cords, Inft.
460 do. Hospital Stewards.
144 Eagles for Lt. Art. caps.
8 Tulips, do. do.
227,112 Hat Eagles.
7,426 do. castles.
4,032 Shells and flames.
80,815 Crossed sabres.
42,668 do. cannon.
277,148 Hat bugles.
39,797 do. cords, Cavalry.
20,197 do. do. Artillery.
1,252,604 do. letters.
38 do. Cord and Tassels.
439 Hosp. Stewards Cap Wreaths.
23 Knit Drawers.
100 Unif. Coats, Inft., Boys.
425 Trowsers, foot, B's.
104 Pairs Bootees, do.
100 Shirts, Flannel, do.
759 Grey Blue Great Coats foot.
71 Trowsers, foot.
136 Trowsers, foot, Grey Blue.
17 Talmas and Hoods
150 Unif. Coats, Art., Kersey.
14 Turbans, Zouave.
963 Wall Tent Poles, sets.
15,898 Common do. do.
10,747 Hospital Tent Pins, large.
13,598 Do. do., small.
378,943 Common do.
3,327 Wall do., large.
2,093 Stoves for Sibley Tents.
108 Stoves for Sibley Tents and Pipe.
37,216 prs. Chevrons.
691,649½ yds. Worsted Lace.
5 Hat Cords, Ord'ce.
48,376 Leather N'k St'ks.
55,912 Scales, Corp'ls and Privates, prs.
51 Iron Pots.
1,310 Machine Sewed bootees, prs.

Also, a quantity of irregular and damaged clothing and equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot for ten days prior to the sale, and catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the depot, No. 400 Washington street.

Terms cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depots. The goods must be removed from the depot within ten days from date of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. G. SAWTELLE, Bt. Brig.-Gen. and Q'm'r U. S. A. in charge of Depot A. C. and E. 10 4 14t

SALE OF WAGONS (SPRING AND EXPRESS), LIGHT HARNESS, HORSES AND MULES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at HANOVER STREET WHARF, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, October 15, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., a number of Light and Heavy Express and Spring Wagons, together with a set of Light Harness for the same. Also, at the same time, a number of Horses and Mules.

The Horses, Mules, Wagons, and Harness can be examined daily at the Hanover street wharf from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The articles to be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.

Terms Cash, in Government funds.

F. J. CRILLY, Brevet Colonel A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

10 9 5t

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.

J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle CHARLES WILLIAMS, Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10[?]

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON, 5 27 stuthsm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, October 19
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, October 26
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, November 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Wednesday, November 6
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, November 9

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	38
To Paris	115	To Paris	40

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers—First Cabin $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y., 8 7[?] or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships

HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 15, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to THOMAS WATTSON & SONS, 9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie. STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, October 19, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.

The STAR OF THE UNION, will leave New Orleans for this port October 19.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent, 4 1[?] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings. WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, October 19, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent, No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1[?]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 17, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent, 4 1[?] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO., No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY, 11 or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.

M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 61

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information apply to JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent, 5 16[?] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 14 South Wharves.

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1f

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 1 1[?] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT, Kensington Screw Dock, 1 1[?] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO., NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

7 2[?]

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS, Captain and Recruiting Officer, No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

19 fmw.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, September 30, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·55 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·00 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M., and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8[?]

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 13, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train.....8·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express.....12·00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1.....1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation.....4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train.....5·00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train.....5·45 P. M.
Erie Mail.....11·15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express.....8·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express.....11·15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2.....9·00 P. M.
Accommodation.....12·00 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express.....1·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express.....7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1.....8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail.....9·05 A. M.
Fast Line.....9·05 A. M.
Parkesburg Train.....9·45 A. M.
Lancaster Train.....1·10 P. M.
Erie Express.....1·10 P. M.
Day Express.....6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2.....7·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street. SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia.....7·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport.....4·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie.....4·08 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia.....12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport.....8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie.....10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia.....8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport.....6·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven.....8·10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie.....10·20 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport.....10·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia.....7·00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie.....5·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport.....4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia.....1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven.....7·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport.....8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia.....6·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, 1 1[?] General Superintendent.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail.....3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express.....3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant.....{1st class, 2·25; 2d class, 1·50}

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 9·00 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

The 6·30 P. M. Line will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

October 7, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, September 30, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 1·30, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4·00, and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M. Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where also state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8[?] H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 P. M., and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, 4 1[?] General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3¼ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, 8 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867.

4·00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

9.00 A. M. Morning Mail.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867.

For Bridgeton, Salem Vineland, Millville, and intermediate stations, 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 and 6·00 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon) daily.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

7 24f WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4·05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation to Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia [?]10 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and [?]40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 1[?] No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11[?] HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 8 1[?] BEACH and PALMER Streets.

JAY. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA. MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30[?]

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1[?] ALFRED JENKS & SON.

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTURED BY "CORLISS," Providence. Size of cylinder, 20 inch diameter by 48 inch stroke—about one hundred and ten horse power. Apply to

9 25 26t W. B. LE VAN, Cor. of WOOD and TWENTY-FOURTH Sts., Phila.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

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Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

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GERLACH & KLING,

IMPORTERS OF HOCK WINES,

NO. 116 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

A first-class Restaurant is connected with the Wholesale and Retail Wine House, where patrons may obtain, on accommodating terms, every delicacy the market affords. Patronage solicited. 9 25 3m

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing or negotiating Certificates of Deposit No. 119 for $228, and No. 180 for $588·34, issued by the FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY To C. H. WADSWORTH.

Parties to whom the same may be offered are requested to give notice at the Company's Office, No. 421 CHESNUT Street.

9 24 1f

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, Of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Tarpaulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., 2 6[?] No. 103 JONES' Alley.

THE FASHIONS.

The Bismark Cap and Other Novelties—Attention to an Absolute Necessity—Adelina Patti's Costumes On and Off the Stage—A Princely Performer—Furs in the Eastern Style—Levant Gauzes—Dress Materials—Winter Toilets.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Trop de Fraicheur is the last goddess at Mabille. Casquette Bismark that of our last cap, and, strange to say, the same complaint could be made of both—namely, they are rather too cool. While the former nightly exhibits the natural products of her industry to admiring Exposition visitors, the Bismark caps are exposing us to violent colds, for the novel institution leaves the ears wholly unprotected. It is made in the shape of a cone, such as the chasseurs in the cavalry wear, much inclining east or west, just as the wind may blow. Military braid dangles about it, looped up by the effigies of savage beasts. There is a shako peak in front. The first were inaugurated last Sunday at the Chantilly races. Many other things besides a legion of Bismarks were inaugurated.

Our young men here have all been demonstrative in the weekly periodicals about the price of bread, which has risen of late. To hear the *petits crevés* of the Boulevards argue on the point one would think they ate nothing else, but though they abuse the Government they propose no remedy. It would be well if they could examine the "wheat tariff" without lavender gloves, shiny boots, and eye-glasses, or even if they would start some reform to the Free Trade bill first and spread the sweets of their argument on their slices of toast afterwards.

Adelina Patti and her rich costume in *Crispino e la Comare* are drawing polyglot coin at the Italiens. Roubles, piastres, dollars, guineas, reichsthalers shower down on M. Bagier. The most wonderful of her robes is made of white moire, worked with camelias of silver thread done by hand. It cost two thousand francs. I lately had a little causerie with the *diva*, who lives in the Champs Elysees. It was early morn and not at an hour when *divas* and other theatrical stars are supposed to look prosaic after paste, rouge, and short sleep; but I hasten to say that Mad'lle Patti, seen close, appears more juvenile even than on the stage. Her skin is not assailed by cosmetic, and there is no vestige of paint on her eyelashes, as her contemporary rivals will maintain. She wore a deep blue poplin costume, somewhat short, the body and upper part of the skirt round the waist were trimmed with crossCuts of the same material, piped around with blue satin. Each perpendicular crosscut ended with deep blue fringe.

Mad'lle Patti is perfectly free and graceful in all her movements, without the slightest theatrical style. She is even somewhat impulsive and petulant in her ways. She wears her hair, which is black and wavy, raised above her forehead, and a close curl above the left temple. I much admired a monster bouquet, composed of about sixty full pink roses, called *roses a la reine*, and which quite shaded the centre of a spacious drawing-room table. It was a royal gift of the preceding eve.

Before I quite leave theatrical news, I may mention that Berlioz has been engaged by the Archduchess Helen of Russia for six months at St. Petersburg, and that the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, who has married an actress, has himself, it is said, turned actor. It is well known that the great Ristori is a marquise. Alboni a countess, that Sontag was an ambassadress; but a real prince has never yet been known to act on the stage with his wife, and his intention to do so has created what the French call *un scandale* at foreign courts.

A man who was very nearly beheaded a short time ago, and who is not even disgusted, is Batty, the lion tamer. He offends Parisian taste by wearing all the medals given him by princes whenever he drives or rides to the Bois, and a writer inquires if he is afraid of catching cold on his chest in going out without them.

Ladies are already thinking of their wrappers, and mean to wear plenty of fur on their heads, as much as the Persians, for we are nearing the Eastern styles more and more. Circassian plaits, Circassian belts, and Siberian bracelets, which, alas! are chains uniting a circlet on the top of the arm instead of a sleeve, and another on the wrist of the same arm.

Bespangled veils are to enclose us in folds *a la* Fatima and the Levant gauzes are to finish up the mystery of this new Syrian mania. In a well attended drawing room now there is a mixture of Byron's Giaour, the Forty Thieves, the Consulate, the Empire, the Renaissance and Louis XV styles. Nothing astonishes any one providing every woman lends a grace of her own to her husband's disgrace.

The proper styles are foulard at Biarritz. Every day the Empress appears in a white foulard, with some new pattern on it. Cerise and white are very fashionable, the new sashes are held up with rings, two on the waist behind, from which hangs a third on a chain holding the sash ends. It is heavy, but a novelty much approved. Passementerie sashes are the most expensive and richest. Bead lace is thriving.

The following is a description of the newest winter toilets, which will not be worn till November:—Velvet mantle loose at the waist, cut scarflike in front, which is longer than the back and covered with gimp; it is trimmed all round with guipure.

A black silk poplin made with round basques bordered with black satin plaits, made with gimp, and fastened all down the front from neck to toe, with stone buttons veined green and brown. A pink satin Marie Antoinette bonnet trimmed with China roses.

Our new skirts measure from five to six metres round the base, are still very long behind, and are worn over a very narrow crinoline almost imperceptible, but over petticoats are flounced and frilled.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A WEALTHY FARMER MURDERED.

He is Robbed in His Own House—Escape of the Murderers—They Secure $100,000 in United States Bonds.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, October 11.

The Chief of Police, Robert McGrew, yesterday afternoon received a despatch, dated Springfield, Ohio, containing the intelligence that a most horrible murder and heavy robbery had been committed in that vicinity at an early hour that morning. As near as we could glean the particulars from the Chief, a man by the name of Daniel Dentzler, a wealthy farmer, who resides about five miles from Springfield, was murdered in his bed, and his house robbed of the heavy sum of one hundred thousand dollars in United States bonds. The murderers and robbers are supposed to be—one a large and the other a small man, both having been seen about Springfield, and both having disappeared. The large man wore a broad brimmed hat, and one of them grey clothes. It is supposed they got on the six o'clock morning train bound for this city. A reward of $5000 is offered for the arrest of the murderers, and our Chief and his detectives are on the lookout for them. The neighbors in the vicinity where the murder was committed are in a tremendous state of excitement.

THE MECHANICAL
LAUNDRY COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA,
INCORPORATED 1867,
CAPITAL.....$100,000.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF SHARES, $10.

The Mechanical Laundry Company whose establishment, located at
No. 1520 S. NINTH Street,
Is the largest of its kind in the country, are now prepared for business. Orders may be left at the Laundry; Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street; Grant's Gents' Furnishing Store, No. 1013 CHESNUT Street; Scott's Gents' Furnishing Store, No. 205 S. TENTH Street; Atkinson's Dry Goods Store, No. 1022 RIDGE Avenue.

Washing done at 40 cents per dozen. All articles called for and delivered free of charge, and all cloth- ing lost will be paid for.
No chemicals used. All work performed in the best possible manner, under the superintendence of experienced and careful female operatives. The public are invited to inspect the Laundry.
Holders of four shares of stock will have their bills rendered monthly, with a discount of 20 per cent. Stock may be subscribed for at the Office of
HENRY C. POLLOCK, Treasurer,
No. 139 S. SIXTH Street,
Philadelphia.

FOURTH EDITION

THE WHISKY REBELLION.

"On to Richmond" Again—Another Great Raid on the Illicit Stills in Progress.

The United States authorities in this city are determined to give the illicit distillers of whisky no lasting peace, and but short respites, until they and their illegal operations are effectually numbered with the things that were:—

Since the last great raid, preparations have been in progress for another of even more formidable proportions. One of the essential preliminaries to this was a thorough examination of the ground, which has been conducted during the past week by Mr. Lyman B. Cole, Chief of the Revenue Board, and his assistants. Several formal seizures were made by them, and this afternoon a large force of civil officers, supported by a file of marines from the Navy Yard, are putting their seizures into practical effect.

On Saturday last, while reconnoitring the outskirts of Richmond, Mr. Cole's attention was attracted to an old pottery establishment on Trenton avenue, below Norris street, which gave indications of being not altogether abandoned. Scaling the fence, Mr. Cole found that the distillation of villainous molasses whisky was under full headway, and conducted on a very large scale. Nothing more could then be done, but a formal seizure was made, and in the evening a deputy-marshal was despatched to the place, with a wagon, to clean it out and bear off the spoils.

The Whiskyites are in anything but an amiable mood, in consequence of these interruptions to their business, and their threats of resistance and vengeance have been loud and numerous. The glittering bayonets of the marines, however, have a very wholesome effect upon them, and it is probable that no serious disturbance will result, and that the whole illicit distillation of whisky in that section of the city will be ultimately broken up, and thousands of dollars saved to the national treasury.

At 12 o'clock the detachment of marines who were to participate in the great raid this afternoon, arrived at the Exchange, which place they left in four street cars a quarter of an hour afterwards. The force consisted of one hundred and twenty men, under the command of the following officers:—Major L. L. Dawson, Captain L. A. Fagan, Lieutenant W. W. McLear, Lieutenant O. L. Ford, and Lieutenant S. L. Sherman.

United States Marshal Ellmaker was in charge of the expedition, accompanied by Deputy Marshals Hanline, Sharkey, Wippy, and Treft, and Special Deputies Gordon and Lafferty. The Revenue Department was represented by Mr. Lyman B. Cole, the indefatigable chief of the Philadelphia Revenue Board, assisted by Captain J. W. Ireland, and Inspectors A. H. Brooks, Ghegan Byrns, Franklin, and Johnson. Deputy Collector Foulkrod, of the Fifth Collection District, completed the list of officials. By orders issued before starting, it was made the duty of the Deputy Marshals, in the first place, to execute the writs which had been placed in their hands, to the number of about twenty-five.

They were also instructed to render the Revenue officers all the aid they required in the discharge of their duties and were especially cautioned to prevent an outbreak in every event, in case an attack was made, and to endeavor to arrest the guilty ones, and not to resort to a use of firearms, except in case of absolute necessity.

On arriving at Cumberland street, one detachment of the force separated from the party, and commenced operations in that immediate neighborhood. This detachment consisted of Deputy Marshal Wippy, Inspectors Franklin and Johnson, and a portion of the marines.

The remainder of the force continued on their way to Lehigh avenue and Richmond street, at which point all hands were ordered to report at 5 o'clock. The force was again divided into three detachments, one of which, under Chief Cole started for the extreme upper portion of the whisky district.

Another detachment, consisting of Deputy Collector Foulkrod, Deputy Marshals Sharkey and Trefts, and Inspectors Gheghan and Byrnes, with a portion of the marines, proceeded to the scene of operations of the last raid, followed by a straggling crowd of dirty men, women, and children. They were as boisterous as usual, but there was no show of force, and no attempt at resistance—a fact which could be traced to the bristling bayonets of the marines.

The first point assailed was a very neat-looking brick house, at No. 1601 Somerset street, in the rear of which were found ten hogsheads of molasses mash. The proprietors had been warned of the approach of the raiders, and had removed the still and all its portable accompaniments. There was, therefore, but one thing to be done, and that was to demolish the hogsheads, the slimy contents of which made their way to the street through a narrow alley, which was filled to the depth of several inches.

An establishment on Somerset street, above Thompson, was then visited, but the little shanty in which distilling had been carried on was found to be entirely empty.

The line then proceeded to No. 1508 Belgrade street, at which point there is quite an extensive dye house. In the rear of this a story and a half frame building newly erected, was inspected, but nothing but ten empty hogsheads were discovered. The neighbors said that this concern had not been in operation for two months past. Adjoining the latter building were two small dilapidated wooden structures, both of which were packed to the full extent of their capacity with hay, although there were no signs of horses or cows in the vicinity. The officers supposed that stills were secreted beneath the hay, and probed it diligently with broom handles, but to no purpose. The doors had been unlocked with a skeleton key, and they were relocked, and their proprietors left in peace.

In a long, low frame building located in the rear of No. 1510 Spring street, eighteen hogsheads of mash were encountered and emptied, their contents running into a rude cellar below, filling it to the depth of a couple of feet. The anxious women who were watching the operations appeared to consider this quite an economical movement. The still was no longer to be seen, and the officers then repaired to an open lot near, by in which a place about twenty feet in diameter had been hollowed out for distilling operations. It contained nothing but five empty mash hogsheads and an old tin pail. The latter, the first trophy of the expedition, was carried to the wagons to be taken to the city.

In the rear of No. 1508 a barrel was found bearing this inscription:—"Tulip Whisky, 1853." The tulip extract was emptied into a keg, for convenience of transportation, and its original receptacle was broken into fragments.

The cavalcade then journeyed over a vacant space of ground, over which, here and there, trickled a slimy stream of fermenting molasses. At the rear of the house on the corner of Thompson and Williams streets, they came upon another dilapidated and long drawn out cow-shed of a building, in which was found, as usual, no still, but sixteen mash hogsheads, eight of which were brimful. They were soon demolished, and the caravan moved on, bearing with another unpail the second trophy of the raid.

The rear of No. 1048 Fremont street was next inspected, and thirteen hogsheads of molasses mash scattered loosely over the ground; after which, some attention was devoted to the establishment at the corner of Williams and Fremont streets. Seven hogsheads of mash were brought to the ground, and in a small outhouse near by a copper still was found secreted and appropriately cared for.

As the officers were about leaving this place, a monstrously stout Irish woman rushed up to them frantically, and demanded to know where the man that stole the money out of her bureau was? She was told that the individual was not one of the raiders, but she persisted in asserting that he was, and that it was "a shame to rhob a poor widow woman who had nobody to support her. It was a pock-marked man whose name was Ed., that's who it was," she continued, and her wrathful mutterings were still to be heard as the line moved on in its destructive course.

The division under Mr. L. B. Cole, chief of the Revenue Board, and consisting of Captain Ireland, Deputy Revenue Inspector Alfred H. Brooks, Deputy Marshal David Gordon, and a detachment of Marines under command of Orderly-Sergeant Hooper, filed off from the main body into Richmond street, and marched northward for the purpose of making an official raid upon those illicit distillers known as manufacturers of molasses whisky.

As might be expected, a motley crowd of men and boys excited to the highest pitch at the prospect of such a tremendous rat, followed the detachment. Just as the body of troops and officers were about passing the northern boundaries of Richmond, and entering the noted precincts of the California district—for there is such a place—two men dressed in blouses were seen running ahead and gesticulating, as if to alarm parties further on.

This was the signal for increased motion; the troop were put on the double quick, and the United States and police officers, taking advantage of the furniture cars with the division, started ahead in full chase. When nearing the fugitives the latter were ordered to halt, but defying this kept a steady pace, although a number of pistol shots were fired to frighten them, if possible, in order to arrest their progress. They darted into the yard of the house of William Hague, No. 2239 Richmond street. They were soon followed, but were not to be found.

In an old barn at the rear was discovered the shattered furnaces from which the stills had been torn, a copper and iron, which was at once seized, an array of sugar hogsheads filled with molasses mash fermenting, but no proprietors. A guard being placed to hold the property, the rear of the California House, two doors north, was investigated, but, excepting the remains of an old still, placed in a dirty dilapidated shed, adjoining a still dirtier stable, six empty hogsheads and three half ones—the contents of which being soon scattered made the precinct extremely obnoxious—nothing was obtained.

It was ascertained that the owner of this, being previously warned, had removed his still about two weeks since, in great trepidation, and had not returned.

The "California" house, which boasted its "Vines and Likers" was consigned by L. Koen, who was ignorant or any illicit operation by the late distiller.

The officers then struck off in a bee line to the northeast, and after plunging through a cornfield, and over fences, and through a potato bed after a suspicious individual who was going fast, reached the dwelling of a Frenchman, who refused to give his name or those of any of the parties about. In a large stone barn a demolished furnace and a room filled with odorous hogsheads were found. The still had been removed about three weeks previous.

It was then reported that a large distillery, but a short distance away, had just ceased operations, when marines, policemen, and officers started for the scene. It proved to be the property of Mr. Freeman Scott, on Erie avenue, near Myrtle street, though not occupied by the owner.

Entering the yard a barrel of molasses was found that had just been rolled from a truck. Going around to the front the tracks of the wagon were plainly seen, and the evidences palpable that the still had just been torn from its place and removed. A large hole near the door was filled with crude molasses whisky, undergoing the first operation yet steaming.

In the cellar thirty-five hogsheads of molasses mash were found, undergoing fermentation. Our report closed just as the officers were searching for still and owners in an adjoining cornfield, and employes, with hatchets in hand, were hacking and sawing at the hogsheads, which, being demolished, soon turned the cellar into a deep pool of sweetened nectar, which manifested its presence from a great distance by a perfume, one of the strongest which ever greeted the olfactories of man.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

The Counterfeit Seven-thirties.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—There are many points of difference in the counterfeit Seven-thirties which Mr. S. M. Clark, Chief of the Printing Bureau, did not deem necessary to include in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, there being so many of them, one of which may be of service in detecting the false issue. In the counterfeit note the lines forming the right shoulder of the females in the central vignette do not come up to the sword, but leave a white space. In the genuine note the lines are not only more numerous, but they come clearly and distinctly up to the sword. So far as discovered, the Treasury Department has had presented to it only about $70,000 worth of the spurious notes.

Naval Affairs.

The storeship Idaho is expected to sail between now and the 18th inst. from New York for Japan.

Brutal Murder.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 14.—A brutal murder occurred at Colchester, late on Saturday night. Several Irishmen had a quarrel, which finally resulted in a fight, and John Kilday was murdered. His head was pounded to a jelly with stones and clubs. Daniel Sullivan, the supposed murderer, escaped, but is very closely pursued. $100 reward has been offered by the Selectmen for his arrest. He is supposed to be making his way towards New York.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Recorder Eneu, at 2 o'clock to-day, Miles McFarland was charged with the larceny of clothing belonging to Mrs. Richmond, residing in German street, above Second. The defendant was held for a further hearing on Thursday next.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500.
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 713 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
Southeast corner TENTH and WALNUT Sts.
There are vacancies day and evening, for beginners and advanced pupils, for Piano, Cabinet Organ, Vocal Music, Harmony, Violin, Flute, Horn, etc.
Subscription to the ORCHESTRAL CLASS for amateurs.....$5 00
Subscription for Study of ELOCUTION.....5 00
Pupils will be received every day this week and next.
Office hours, 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Instruction will begin Oct 14, and Oct. 21.
N. B.—Students of Vocal Music are entitled to Instruction in Elocution without extra charge. [10 12 2*

TO RENT.

TO RENT—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, handsomely furnished, to rent for two years and a-half, from November 1, 1867, in Montgomery county, short distance from Jenkintown Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Apply to
C. H. & H. P. MUIRHEID,
10 3 10t No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY DWELLing House, No. 1608 LOCUST Street, handsomely furnished, and replete with every convenience.
The furniture can be sold with the house.
Apply on the premises. 10 3 10t

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Invite attention to their first-class stock of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.
To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT
HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,
At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 3mp

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 5p Below Third and Walnut and Dock.

HARRISON'S PATENT PAINT RESOLVANT, or Paint and Varnish Remover, for painters, furniture and carriage makers, printers, and family use. The preparation will remove the hardest and oldest paint from any surface without scraping and without injuring the wood, or making it unfit for fresh paint. It washes off with water, taking the paint, varnish, or oil with it. It is cheaper, more expeditious, and more thorough than burning.
For sale by all Druggists and Paint dealers in the United States, Conadas, and West Indies. 9 23mwf2m

L. KNOWLES & CO.,
NO. 1218 MARKET STREET,
RECEIVERS OF CHOICE [10 2 1mrp
FAMILY FLOUR.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT,
IRONING TABLES, SAFES,
STEP-LADDERS,
COAL HODS
And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at
B. A. WILDMAN'S,
8 28 tuths6p No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 6mwfrp Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON HAVE ABOUT 3 CASES left of those "Soiled Muslins" received on Monday last. We will guarantee that all the soils will wash out.

5-4	Bleached Muslins,		6½c.
3-4	do	do	8c.
7-8	do	do	9c.
7-8	do	do	10c.
7-8	do	do	11c.
4-4	do	do	12½c.
4-4	do	do	15c., worth 20.

Williamsville, Wamsutta, and New York Mills at greatly reduced prices.
Unbleached Canton Flannels, 15 to 37½c.
Bleached Canton Flannels, 18 to 44½c
CHEAPEST CALICOES IN THE CITY.
New styles at 6¼c.
15c. Calicoes, new styles, reduced to 11c.
16c. do do do 12½c.
20c. do do do 15c.
Will open to-day three cases of the
CHEAPEST BLANKETS IN THE CITY.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4,
RANGING IN PRICE FROM $3·75 TO $9.

8-4	slightly soiled	Brown Table Linen,	62c.,	Worth	80
8-4	do	Loom	do	65c., "	87
8-4	do	do	do	70c., "	$1
7-4	do	Bleached	do	80c., "	$1
8-4	do	do	do	$1., "	$1·37½
6-4	do	Brown	do	37½c., "	50

1t NOS. 713 AND 715 N. TENTH ST.

"NEW MOURNING STORE,"
No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,
"GIRARD ROW."
9 18 wfm 24t A. MYERS.

CARPETINGS.

NOTICE.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,
Will continue to sell their stock of
CARPETINGS
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,
AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,
As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

832 CARPETINGS. 832
ARCH STREET.
FALL STOCK NOW OPEN
AT THE
ARCH STREET
CARPET WAREHOUSE
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
NO. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 16 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF
KERR'S CHINA HALL,
NO. 529 T STREET,
ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL TO NEW STORE.
NO. 1218 CHESNUT STREET,
(Late Meschert's Mansion).
$100,000 Worth of China, Glass, and Stoneware,
To be sold at a great reduction in price, in order to reduce stock, previous to removal to new store.
Families, Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Restaurants, now have an opportunity of purchasing China, Glass, or Stoneware at greatly reduced prices. A large assortment of rich Cut and Engraved Glassware and Stone China, marked down less than manufacturers' prices. [9 20 1mwlmrp
JAMES K. KERR & BRO.

WILLIAMS & WOODWARD. 922 CHESTNUT ST. THE MURPHEY HOUSE FURNISHING STORE. E. J. WILLIAMS B. J. WOODWARD.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.
831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.
(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)
NO. 831 ARCH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES, [9 23 2m8p
UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2m8p

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE, for six or twelve months, west of Tenth, and between Pine and Vine streets. Must be in first-rate order, and will be kept so. No small children. Address "Merchant," box 2764 Post Office. 10 12 3t*

DRY GOODS.

PIM'S IRISH POPLINS,
FANCY STRIPE SILKS, $1 75.
FRENCH MERINOES FROM AUCTION.
HEAVY PLAID POPLINS, $1 00.
HEAVY CORDED POPLINS, 90 cents.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS.
BLACK VELVET CLOTHS.
DAHLIA VELVET CLOTHS.
BLUE AND GREEN PLAID CLOTHS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

HUGUENOT CANTON FLANNELS.
ENGLISH CANTON FLANNELS.
SWANSKIN CANTON FLANNELS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

HURON BLANKETS.
HURON BLANKETS,
HURON BLANKETS.
HURON BLANKETS.
We have now in store a complete assortment of the celebrated HURON BLANKETS made expressly for our sales, which, for fineness of wool, size, weight and cheapness in price, excel any other Blanket in the market.
EIGHT HUNDRED PAIRS FINE BLANKETS, SLIGHTLY SOILED.
Some of these Blankets are the finest and largest goods made, were slightly soiled at the mill, and will be sold at about two-thirds of their original value.
All-wool Blankets, $3 00.
Large size Blankets, $4 00.
Fine Large Blankets, $5 00.
Very Fine Blankets, $6 00.
Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions and Private Families will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.
All goods warranted as represented.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

PLAID CLOAKINGS.
BLUE AND GREEN.
SCARLET AND BLACK.
WHITE AND BLACK.
BLACK AND PURPLE.
GREEN AND BLACK.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO,
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,
1 11 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
JUST RECEIVED,
The following Goods for Ladies' and Misses' FALL AND WINTER SACKS:
ASTRACHAN CLOTHS, IN BLACK, WHITE AND FANCY.
REAL FRENCH VELVET CLOTHS.
VELOUR CLOTHS.
CHINCHILLA CLOTHS.
WHITNEYS, VELVETEENS.
BLACK BEAVERS.
BLACK TRICOTS.
FROSTED BEAVERS.
WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CLOTHS. [8 2 wam8mrp

GREAT FALL IN DOMESTICS.
M'CURDY, DUNKLE & CO.,
No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,
ABOVE ARCH,
ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS.
BARGAINS IN DOMESTICS.
BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.
BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
8-4 ENGLISH MERINOES, 87½c. PER YD.
BARGAINS IN DORET FLANNELS.
BARGAINS IN CANTON FLANNELS.
BARGAINS IN WOOL FLANNELS.
Having purchased largely during the late panic, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to purchasers. A call is respectfully solicited. 10 12 3mwtf

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,
RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
10 2 4tl CLOAKS, ETC.,
To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash and will be sold cheap.

CLOTH HOUSE.
SNODGRASS & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
COMPLETE STOCK OF
Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,
FOR LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
WE HAVE NOW IN STORE OUR
FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS OF
LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES AND COLORS.
ALSO, VELVETEENS FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND SUITS. [10 1 1mrp

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
BONNET OPENING.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET
WILL OPEN
FALL BONNETS,
THURSDAY OCTOBER 4. [9 30 2mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET
Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16]

BONNET OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, October 2.
E. P. GILL & CO.,
10 2 2tl No. 720 ARCH STREET.

CLOAKS.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every one is talking about the Cloaks at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS
Every new style at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Immense bargains at
IVENS',
9 21 1m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

HOOP SKIRTS.
628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY:
HOOP SKIRTS,
FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.
NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.
Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made skirts.
All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.
Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.
Southern, West rn, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.
Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

HOT-CAST PORCELAIN.
THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR
RICHMOND WORKS,
CORNER OF YORK AVENUE AND GAUL STREET, PHILADELPHIA;
Are prepared to execute orders in their beautiful new
HOT-CAST PORCELAIN,
FOR DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, LAMP DEALERS, GAS FITTERS, and all who have heretofore been using articles made from what is known as White Opaque Glass, at one-third discount from the prices charged for White Opaque Glass and Porcelain.
Samples may be seen and orders will be received at the office of the Company,
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
NO. 15 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARLES M. PREVOST, President.
DAVID L. DODGE,
10 9 1rp Secretary and Treasurer.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.
Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—
Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $100
Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
12 31 mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

BOARDING.
1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11 2m